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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

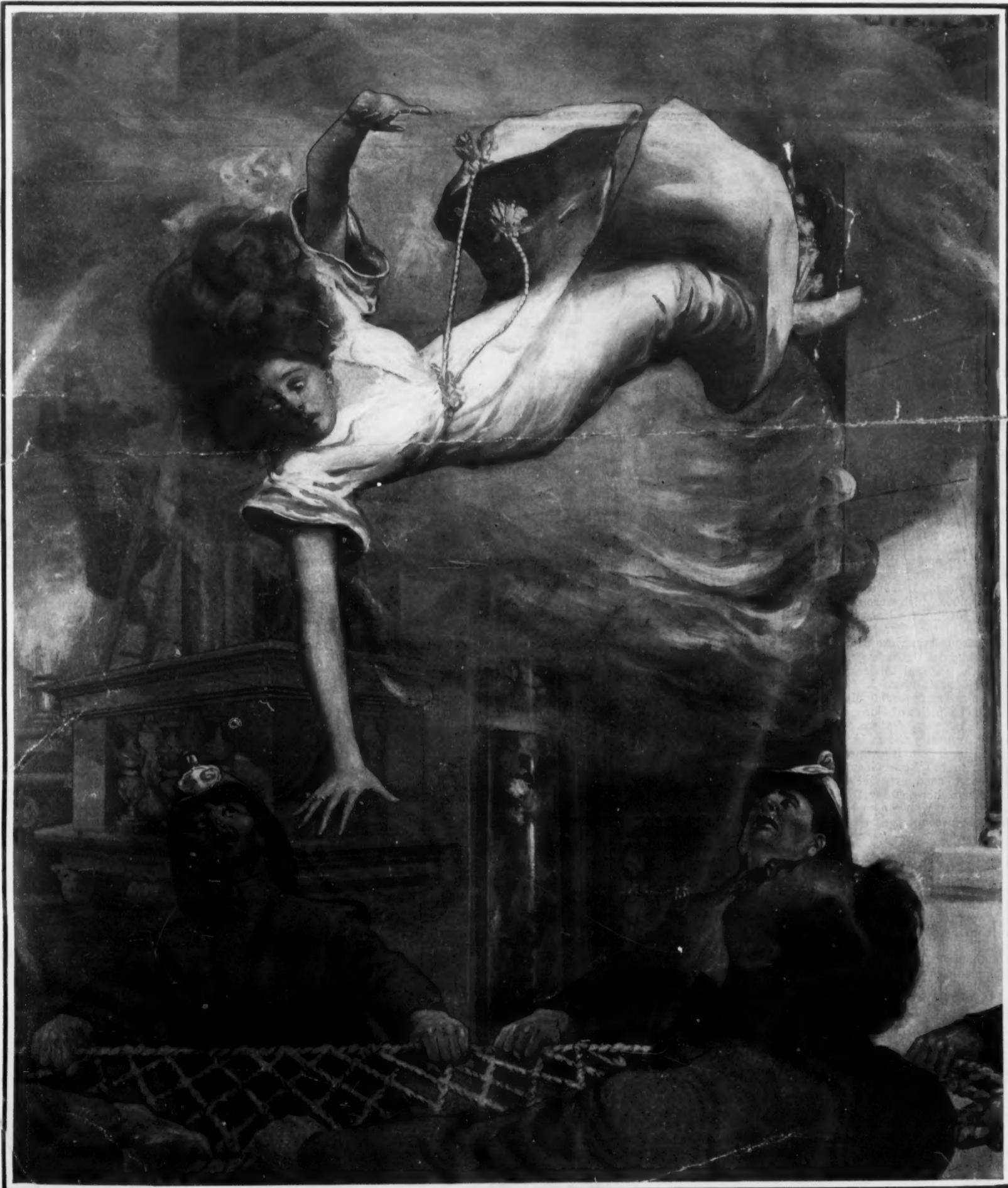
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Thrilling Leap into the Firemen's Life Net.

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Vol. CVIII.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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"In God We Trust."

Thursday, January 7, 1909.

Peace in the Pacific.

THE UNDERSTANDING between the United States and Japan is the most important news for us which has come from the big western ocean since Dewey's shot in Manila Bay in 1898. This, however, is a victory of peace. Each government disclaims any aggressive designs in the Pacific; each promises to respect the territorial possessions of the other; each promises, "by all peaceful means," to support the independence and the integrity of China, and to maintain the equal opportunity of the entire world in the Chinese trade. This is not an alliance. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root are as much opposed to any political compacts with Old World nations as Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe were. It is a declaration on the part of each country for peaceful rivalry in the trade of Asia.

On its commercial, as well as on its social, side, this understanding is of great importance to the United States. In 1908 our exports to Asia were \$102,000,000, which were our largest except in 1905 and 1906, during the last year of the Russo-Japanese War, and in the year immediately following. Our imports from Asia were \$181,000,000 in 1908, which was the highest figure ever touched by us except in 1907. The general tendency of our trade with that big continent is upward. In the rivalry for this trade we are as favorably situated as any of the big maritime countries of Europe, and more favorably situated than most of them. Our generosity toward China, as recently shown in the remission of a large part of the indemnity which she granted to us for damages in the Boxer insurrection of 1900, has impelled her to send a special envoy to us to express the gratitude of his country for our favors. Thus, for social reasons, we have an important advantage over all the other countries in our dealings with the big empire.

"The Pacific Ocean, its shores and its islands, and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world hereafter." This prediction by Seward, more than half a century ago, is on the way toward realization. The understanding which has been given formal expression by the statement drawn up by Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira will do much toward hastening that day. China has 400,000,000 of people, whose wants, in the way of commodities which we have to sell, will increase many fold as these people rise in the scale of civilization, as we understand that term. Thus its trade a few decades hence will probably reach proportions beyond the dreams of the present generation of Americans. When we consider that Asia holds half of the 1,600,000,000 people of the entire globe, this Root-Takahira declaration assumes especial importance. With England in alliance with Japan, and with both Japan and England on terms of the greatest cordiality with the United States, peace in the Pacific and the Orient is assured.

The European and American alarmists, who have been framing fictions about an approaching war between Japan and the United States, now find that the American Secretary of State and the Japanese ambassador at Washington have put them out of business. As the leading London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg papers concede, this achievement reflects

very high honor on the United States, and gives the head of our foreign office a prominent place among the world's diplomats. Secretary Root is a worthy successor to the long line of able men, beginning with Jefferson and continuing through Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward, and others, who have held the state portfolio.

No Legalizing of the Boycott.

THE CONVICTION of Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, and others, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for contempt of court, led to a scathing denunciation of the boycott by Justice Wright in rendering his decision. No one can take exception to what the justice says regarding the evils of the boycott. The decision is not against the workingmen or the labor unions, but against the boycott. Every thoughtful citizen will agree with the conclusion of the court that the boycott is un-American, unfair, and unjust. It should not be permitted to apply against labor nor against capital. There are other weapons, fair and effective, that can be resorted to, and with these there can be no interference either by courts or legislative bodies.

President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, and Secretary Straus, in his annual report, urge modifications in the Sherman anti-trust act which will bring that statute into harmony with existing conditions. The President says, "It is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done under the Sherman law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good," while he urges "a law which shall permit combinations which are in the interest of the public." The secretary takes a similar view. Both advocate regulation instead of an attempt at prohibition, the regulation, of course, to be under the supervision of some agency of the national government.

Whether the plan which the President favors be accepted by business men or not, there is an entire accord among them that the law needs amendment at many points. The principle of combination is world wide, and it is active in all fields—industrial, financial, and social. It would be as vain for Congress to try to prevent it as it would be to attempt to repeal the laws of gravitation. Some curb on the creation of monopolies should be instituted, but in instituting it special care should be taken that legitimate business activities and growth should not be hampered.

Especially must the labor unions be prevented from getting into this amended Sherman law a provision which would legalize boycotting and blacklisting. In the form which the Hepburn amendment to the Sherman act had when it was introduced last spring, there were provisions which would establish the boycott, which was prohibited by the Sherman act, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court last February, in the Danbury Hat case. Gompers and some of the other leaders of the American Federation of Labor, who have been denouncing this decision, are trying to set it aside by a provision in the amended Sherman law. The country must see to it that this class legislation does not inject itself into our statutes. Sherman law modification which will remove the shackles from legitimate trade is urgently needed, but the monarchial abuses of picketing, blacklisting, and boycotting must be kept out of the statutes of this republic.

Cortelyou's Timely Warning.

IT IS to be hoped that Congress, and every other department of the government, will pay heed to the significant warning in the annual report of Mr. Cortelyou, the Secretary of the Treasury—a warning directed against the reckless extravagances of our times. It is not a comforting thought to know that the deficit in the treasury at the close of this fiscal year will be at least \$114,000,000, and that the deficit next year will approximate \$150,000,000. We can recall what followed the deficit in Cleveland's administration. This is a great nation and it calls for constantly increasing expenditures, but those who conduct its affairs should govern themselves as an individual does, for a nation is but an aggregation of individuals. In time of stress expenditures should be reduced and strictest economies enforced. The proposition to expend \$500,000,000 for the conservation of our natural resources is untimely, in view of the deficit in the treasury, yet this is a matter of transcendent importance, and might well be considered if economies in other directions were strictly enforced. The people, especially the business interests of the country, should impress upon members of Congress the vital importance of the facts that Secretary Cortelyou has presented in such a straightforward, frank, and impressive way. His message deserves careful reading.

Protection in Peril.

WHATEVER may be said or thought about Mr. Carnegie's outspoken declaration in favor of the withdrawal of protection from the iron and steel industry of this country, the fact remains that his statements before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington are exerting a decided and powerful influence. The blusterings and sophistries of free-trade newspapers and tariff-revision demagogues have counted for little, but when a great ironmaster like Andrew Carnegie publicly proclaims that the iron and steel industry is no longer an infant requiring protection, many earnest protectionists are brought to a doubtful frame of mind.

We do not believe that Mr. Carnegie's statements are justified. We think it would be most unwise and

APR 152

dangerous to deprive any large American industry of the protection under which it has achieved its greatest prosperity, but it behooves the advocates of protection everywhere to bestir themselves and make prompt answer to Mr. Carnegie's arguments. If they fail to do this, they will face the peril not only of a tariff revision, but of a free-trade revival with the Democratic party solidly behind it.

The Plain Truth.

JUDGE TAFT wants a tariff that will give a reasonable profit to the manufacturer and a reasonable rate of interest on the capital invested. The country wants reasonable consideration of its corporations and its railways. Everybody knows and concedes that the Sherman anti-trust law is unreasonable. The labor unions oppose it, the producers oppose it, the manufacturers oppose it. All want a chance to live—a reasonable chance. Combinations that are reasonable, either of railways or industrial, of farmers or workingmen, have a right to exist. Furthermore, it may as well be understood that no President dare pursue an unreasonable policy very long. The people who make Presidents are the people who can unmake them. Once they get it into their heads that a public policy is opposed to public interests, they will take the bit between their teeth and have their own way. They did this when they became assured of the benefits of a protective tariff, and they will do it again, unless the Sherman law is amended so as to make it effective for right and not for wrong.

IF THE Republican party is to keep in touch with public sentiment, it must give a sincere and practical support to the theory of civil-service reform. The leaders of the party cannot afford in any way to give their countenance to the old spoils system, which has been repudiated forever by the American people. There is now a bill in the United States Senate, providing for the thirteenth and subsequent censuses, which measure involves the employment for two years or more of nearly four thousand clerks at Washington. The President and the director of the census, as well as a number of census experts, strongly favor competitive examinations for these clerical positions. The bill as it was sent up from the House, however, declares that these clerks shall be selected by non-competitive examinations. It is plain to everybody of intelligence that no part of the government's service requires a higher degree of special fitness than does the census work. There, if anywhere, should the civil-service-reform idea have fullest swing. It behooves the Senate to insist on amending the House bill so as to make it require competitive examinations for places in the census force.

AT LAST a playwright has appeared with some conception of the deeper meaning of the socialistic problem. Mr. Cleveland Moffett's new play, "The Battle," at the Savoy Theatre, effectively discloses the weakness of the socialistic contention that the rich are responsible for all the wrongs that exist in society. The millionaire, who is the central figure in Mr. Moffett's interesting drama, is portrayed as a man with a heart, who, when brought into contact with the weak, the suffering, and vicious in a tenement district, sets to work in a practical way to put things right and to give every man and woman a chance. While the play is by no means a defense of the rich—for that is obviously not its purpose—neither is it, as too many plays nowadays are, a vindictive and sensational arraignment of the wealthy as the cause of all our sufferings. Very cleverly Mr. Moffett shows that human nature will assert itself, and that an opportunity to take a selfish advantage will be as quickly seized by a poor, as by a rich, man, and that selfishness is often but another word for self-protection and preservation. No play of the winter is more fascinating than "The Battle," at the Savoy. It teaches a wholesome lesson, one that the playwrights of the present day seem to have wholly ignored.

NO ONE can blame John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for promptly resenting the baseless story printed in a prominent New York newspaper that he was responsible for originating a scheme of white slavery in an Illinois manufacturing establishment. The facts that Mr. Rockefeller had not been in Chicago for years and that he had nothing whatever to do with the alleged conditions in the so-called "white slavery" plant were made clear by his affidavits, and on these the arrest, on a charge of criminal libel, of the officers of the newspaper followed. The explanation is made by the offenders that the accusations were those of a labor leader in Chicago, and that the news was accepted as telegraphed and did not originate in the New York office. This statement may be used in extenuation of the offense, but not as a justification. The recklessness with which accusations against prominent men are printed in leading journals is lamentable. No one knows the harm that is constantly being done by such publication. Reputations are undermined or destroyed without justification, and an antagonistic sentiment against men and the interests they represent is created, as vicious as it is unjustifiable. The greatest liberty has been taken with men's reputations. In one instance which was brought to our attention a prominent writer sent an article on "white slavery" in the South to a magazine, and was amazed, when it was published, to find a matter inserted in it assailing a man of the widest prominence, and charging him with ill treatment of laborers in his employ. The writer of the article protested to the publisher against the liberty taken with his manuscript, but received no reply!

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People Talked About

IN SELECTING United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, for his Secretary of State, President-elect Taft has set a high standard of qualification for the members of his coming Cabinet and has given general satisfaction. Mr. Knox is unquestionably one of the ablest public men of this generation—one who would, if elected to the presidential office even, fill it with entire adequacy. He has already had a somewhat extended experience as a Cabinet officer, having served as Attorney-General under President McKinley, and afterward under President Roosevelt, winning great reputation by his success in directing a government

suit to dissolve the Northern Securities merger, and by the examination of the title of the Panama Canal before our government bought the latter. He was named at the Republican national convention for the nomination for President, and, although he did not capture the prize, his candidacy was regarded with respect. The new secretary will be a fit successor to Mr. Root, who will soon retire after a glorious Cabinet career. Mr. Knox has had exceptional good fortune in life. The son of a country banker in Pennsylvania, he received a college education and afterward studied law, being admitted to the bar when only twenty-two years old. He had immediate success and he has acquired a large fortune in his law practice. It is expected that he will make one of our most illustrious Secretaries of State.

OUR ESTEEMED contemporary, the *Illustrated London News*, lately furnished its readers with a bit of information that was somewhat startling to Americans. It announced that one James S. Palmer had been elected last fall as Vice-President of the United States. In confirmation of this statement, the *News* printed the portrait of this Vice-President-elect. That solved the mystery, for it showed unmistakably the smiling countenance of our genial and respected friend, "Sunny Jim" Sherman, who everybody in the United States knows is to preside over the Senate for four years from next March.

THAT the temperance wave is still rising is shown by recent important additions to the passengers on the "water wagon." Not long ago President-elect Taft proclaimed that he would not touch anything intoxicating during his coming term of office. Later it was made known that Emperor William of Germany had forsaken alcoholic beverages, having substituted for them a harmless effervescent drink. Another convert to the total-abstinence faith is District-Attorney Jerome, of New York, who has abjured whiskey and cigarettes.

IN HIS last annual message to Congress, President Roosevelt made a caustic remark about that body, in connection with the appropriation for the Secret Service, which highly offended the members of both branches and caused reference to committees of the President's statement, with orders to report what action should be taken thereon. The resolution in the House, authorizing such a step, was offered by Congressman James B. Perkins, of the thirty-second district of New York, who was made chairman of the special committee appointed to consider the affair. Mr. Perkins has been a strong supporter of the President's policies, and he is a man of unquestioned integrity, of independent thought, and of fearless devotion to what he considers to be right. In an address on the subject of the President's criticism of Congress, Mr. Perkins, by the temperate and dignified tone of his remarks, greatly added to his reputation and to the esteem in which he is held. He was warmly congratulated on his speech, and the vote in favor of his resolution was unanimous. It was regarded as wise that, in a case where serious discord was threatened between the executive and legislative departments, so conservative and trustworthy a leader as Mr. Perkins was given the management of the House's side of the controversy. It was held to be an assurance that all judicious efforts would be made to restore the "era of good feeling."



JAMES B. PERKINS,
Congressman from New York, the
leader in the House's contention
with the President.—Copyright,
1908, by Harris & Ewing.

Reputations, too, were established, and the interest was as it is unbroken. The writer sent out a manuscript to a magazine, published, to find that of the widest treatment of the article probably taken with

THREE recent appointments by the President give a remarkable illustration of the character of our institutions, showing how the honors of office may be extended without discrimination to men in all walks of life. In selecting Mr. Herbert Livingstone Satterlee, of New York, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the President went into the highest ranks of wealth, social position, and culture. Mr. Satterlee is the son-in-law of America's greatest financier, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and he has demonstrated exceptional ability and won distinction in three fields—as a lawyer, as a naval officer, and as an author. His fitness for his present position is proved by the fact that he rendered efficient service in the navy during the Spanish-American War, and has for years been greatly interested in naval reserve matters. There is no question that he is a great acquisition to the Navy Department. At about the same time with Mr. Satterlee's appointment, the President chose Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, president of the Longshoremen's Union, to be commissioner-general of immigration, and Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York, a member of the Building Trades Council, to be public printer. Both the last two gentlemen have risen to prominence in the labor world by their merits as organizers and their general abilities.

FROM all accounts the Liberal government in England is reaching the end of its tether, and must, before long, resign and appeal to the country. The result of the next general election cannot as yet be accurately foretold, but there are many indications that the Liberals will be defeated at the polls. The present ministry has had its troubles ever since it was formed, and its difficulties appear likely to increase rather than to diminish. One of the most sensational features of its administration has been its clash with the women of the nation who are demanding the ballot. The majority of the members of Parliament and of the cabinet favor enfranchising the women, but some of the ministers oppose such action, and they have prevented the passage of the requisite measure. This has aroused the resentment of the progressive women, and they have been making mat-



A NOTABLE TRIO OF FEDERAL APPOINTEES.
Herbert L. Satterlee, newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy (in centre);
Samuel B. Donnelly, new public printer (at left), and Daniel J. Keefe,
new commissioner-general of immigration.

ters as disagreeable as possible for Mr. Asquith and his associates. Not long ago two suffragettes, Miss Jessie Kenney and Miss Vera Wentworth, waylaid Premier Asquith in the street, clung to his arms, and insisted on talking woman suffrage with him. He took the enforced interview in good part, but declined to commit himself as to the introduction of a bill, although he is known to favor the woman's cause. After he had been hacked for a time, Mr. Asquith was, to his great relief, released and allowed to drive away. The incident greatly amused all London.



A PRIME MINISTER BROUGHT TO BAY.
Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, head of the British ministry,
captured in the street and quizzed by two suffragettes.
Illustrated London News.

A GREAT feature in the recent political campaign was the carrying of Missouri by the Republican party for both Taft and Hadley, the latter the first Republican Governor of the State in forty years. This victory is largely credited to Walter S. Dickey, chairman of the Missouri Republican State committee, who worked some new and effective ideas in his campaign. Dickey, last spring, organized Missouri so that it was the first large State to hold its convention and declare for Taft. Thereupon he adopted the slogan, "Get busy—let's win!" and lived up to it. The work of the campaign was energetically conducted according to organized business methods. Never before had Missouri seen such a perfect, hard-hitting organization. Mr. Dickey adopted a well-defined plan for appealing directly to the voter. Through a wide distribution of more than four million pieces of campaign literature and lithographs, three hundred thousand buttons, thirty thousand watch fobs, and seventeen thousand Taft pins, interest in the fight was aroused. Five hundred thousand form-letters to the voters were sent out during the closing days of the campaign, and specially written booklets and folders were given direct distribution through the mails. Mr. Dickey's culminating bugle-call was a full-page newspaper advertisement, appealing to the self-interest of the people, which was printed in eighteen of the leading daily newspapers of Missouri.

ACABLE dispatch the other day stated that Sir Max Waechter was visiting the capitals of Europe, advocating the abolition of emperors and kings and the formation of the United States of Europe, with King Edward of England as the first president. Sir Max's motive was said to be the "existing alarming situation involved in the opposition of disunited Europe to united North America." He had to admit that the royalties concerned were not very favorable to his ideas, but he declared that he intended to keep up the agitation in their favor, as only his scheme could avert a great European war.

THE President's eldest son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who not long ago was graduated from Harvard University, has begun what promises to be a useful and successful career. At Thompsonville, Conn., he is learning the carpet-making business in all of its details, and is proving exceedingly efficient at it. The new Governor of the Nutmeg State, Hon. George L. Lille, selected young Roosevelt as a member of his staff, with the rank of major, and the people talk of sending him to the Legislature.

DESPITE her unwillingness to continue in office, Mrs. Mary Ann Rutherford Lipscomb, of Athens,



MRS. M. A. R. LIPSCOMB,
A prominent Southern woman
who was recently re-elected president of
the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.—Clark.

was recently re-elected president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, in whose affairs she has from the first been very prominent. Mrs. Lipscomb is the daughter of Professor Williams Rutherford, for many years one of Georgia's most distinguished educators, and is one of the South's best-known literary and club women. She is a niece of General T. R. R. Cobb, one of Georgia's most illustrious soldiers in the Civil War; and the wife of Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is her niece. Her late husband was the son of Chancellor Lipscomb, of the University of Georgia. Mrs. Lipscomb is one of three sisters who have for many years been the heads of the Lucy Cobb Institution, at Athens, one of the South's best-known colleges for young women. She was also for some years a teacher in a young women's school in Washington. She is a queenly, though dainty, little woman, and brought with her that little dash of practical worldliness that was needed to perfect the work of her sisters. One of her pupils has written of Mrs. Lipscomb, "Her aristocracy is based not alone upon noble ancestry, but on her rich endowment of those virtues which have been defined as making an American aristocrat: 'Fidelity to all forms of duty which demand courage, self-denial, zeal, and loyal devotion to high ideals.'"

Pittsburgh Stirred by a Great Municipal Scandal

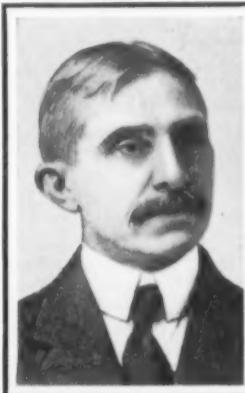
COUNCILMEN WHO, WITH TWO BANKERS, WERE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION PREFERRED BY THE VOTERS' CIVIC LEAGUE; A PROSECUTING OFFICER, AND A SCENE IN COURT



JOSEPH C. WASSON,
One of the accused councilmen.



T. O. ATKINSON,
Who was among the arrested city fathers,



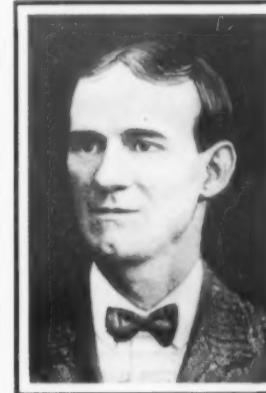
WILLIAM BRAND,
President of the common council,
and implicated in the charges.



HUGH FERGUSON,
One of the alleged bribe-takers.



JOHN KLEIN,
Councilman charged with distributing graft among his fellows.



EDWARD G. LANG,
Head of the department of public safety, who directed the arrests.

ONE OF the worst municipal scandals on record in this country has been brought to light in Pittsburgh, Pa., where seven leading members of the councils and two bank officers were recently arrested, charged with bribery and corruption. The arrests were made on information sworn to by Secretary F. de Wolfe, of the Voters' Civic League. The accused councilmen were William Brand, president of the common council; John F. Klein, J. C. Wasson, T. O. Atkinson, Jacob Soffel, W. H. Melaney, and Hugh Ferguson. Strangely enough, with the exception of Brand and Atkinson, all these men had been known as reformers. The bankers arrested were William M. Ramsey, president, and A. A. Vilsack, cashier, of the German National Bank. All the prisoners were released on heavy bail and they will be brought to trial in due time. The affidavits against them charge that they conspired to secure the passage, by corrupt and unlawful means and by bribery of members of the two councils, of certain ordinances, including those naming the city depositories, a street railway ordinance, the wood-paving ordinance, and the filter-bed ordinance. The arrests are the culmination of a long struggle between Mayor George W. Guthrie, elected as a reformer, and the councils, which refused to pass measures that he recommended. One of the most bitter controversies between the mayor and the councilmen was over the city depositories. The mayor had induced sev-



THE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED IN POLICE COURT.

Bank-examiner Nesbit, officials of the Voters' Civic League, and attorneys for the prosecution standing in front of the magistrate's desk, with several of the accused councilmen seated behind them.—Photographs by Paul H. Reilly.



JOHN MITCHELL,
Member of the American Federation
of Labor's executive council.
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.



SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of the American Federation
of Labor.—Copyright,
1906, by Clinchedinst.



FRANK MORRISON,
The American Federation of Labor's
secretary.—Copyright, 1907,
by Harris & Ewing.

"A DEATH-BLOW TO THE BOYCOTT IN AMERICA."

THREE PROMINENT LABOR LEADERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT BY JUDGE WRIGHT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPREME COURT, FOR CONTEMPT IN DISOBEDIENCE OF AN INJUNCTION FORBIDDING CONTINUANCE OF THE BOYCOTT AGAINST THE BUCKS STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS—GOMPERS WAS SENTENCED FOR ONE YEAR, MITCHELL FOR NINE MONTHS, AND MORRISON FOR SIX MONTHS.

eral banks to agree to pay four per cent. interest on moneys deposited by the city, but an ordinance was passed giving the money to banks paying only two per cent., the mayor's veto of this measure being overridden.

President Roosevelt is credited with starting the investigation which led to the arrests mentioned. Last year he sent a special examiner to look into the affairs of the German National Bank, and the examiner reported that \$17,500 had been paid to a councilman to secure the passage of the resolution making the bank a city depository. The President informed Mayor Guthrie, who laid the facts before the Voters' League, which set detectives from out of town at work on the case. One feature of their activity, it is said, was the taking of a flashlight photograph, showing one of the councilmen in the very act of accepting a bribe. The sleuths gave certificates of honesty to only six members of the scandalized councils. Former Councilman William A. Martin, who was convicted of grafting and is now in the penitentiary, has, it is charged, been paid money to keep silent. There were rumors that many more arrests of men prominent in business and the public service would be made. Pittsburgh was intensely excited over the disclosures, and it was intimated that the Voters' League would put a reform ticket in the field at the next city election. The charter prevents a mayor from succeeding himself, or Mayor Guthrie would undoubtedly be re-elected.



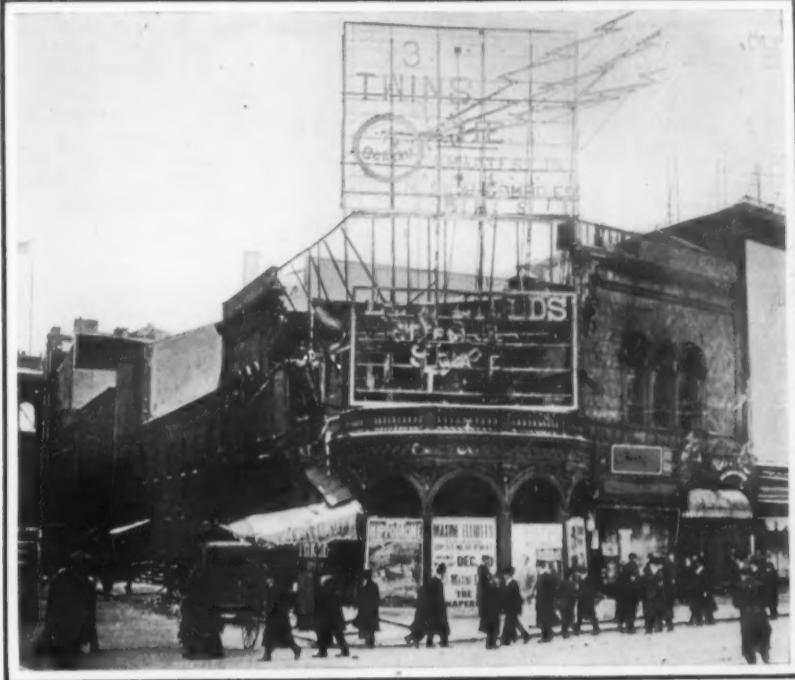
MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS GIFT TO A COLORADO CITY.

GATEWAY OF THE "GARDEN OF THE GODS," THE FAMOUS SCENIC PARK, COMPRISING FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, LATELY DEEDED TO THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS BY THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE CHARLES E. PERKINS, PRESIDENT OF THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD.—Kruger.

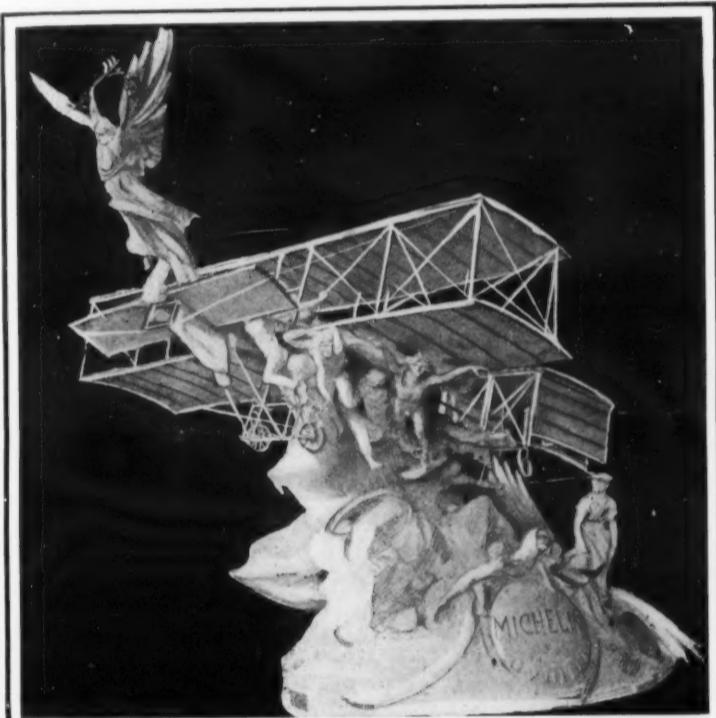
Pictorial Impressions of Events of the Time



PROMINENT CHURCH IN BALTIMORE DESTROYED BY FIRE—FLAME-SWEPT INTERIOR OF THE HARLEM PARK M. E. CHURCH, WHICH HAD BEEN RENOVATED AND WAS ABOUT TO BE DEDICATED.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



NOTE PLAYHOUSE RUINED BY FLAMES—HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, AT NEW YORK, WHICH TOOK FIRE DURING A PERFORMANCE ATTENDED BY FOURTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE, AND WAS DAMAGED \$50,000.



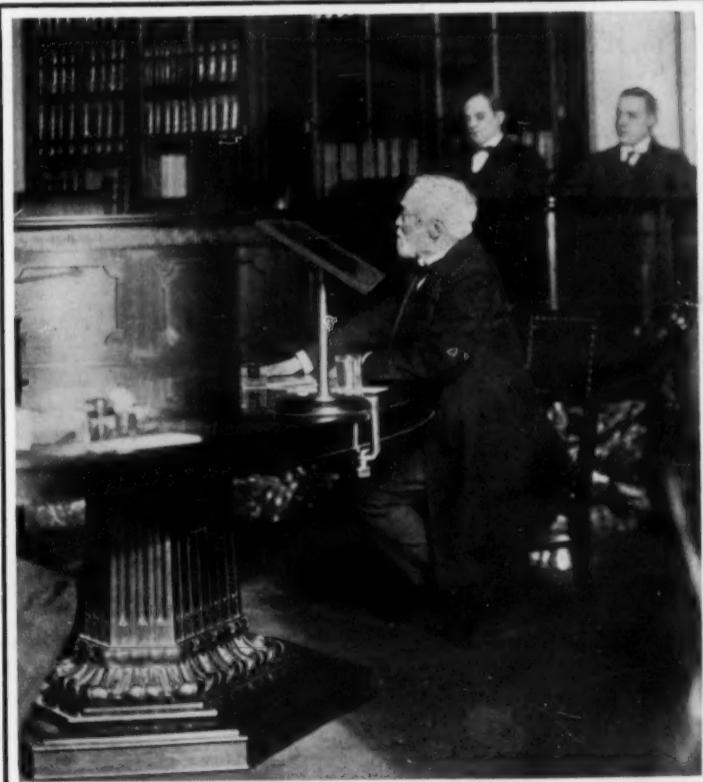
"TRIUMPH OF AVIATION"—THE HANDSOME MICHELIN TROPHY AWARDED BY THE AERO CLUB, OF FRANCE, TO THE AMERICAN, WILBUR WRIGHT, FOR A WORLD RECORD FLIGHT IN HIS AEROPLANE.—*Illustrated London News.*



FIERCE RACE RIOT BETWEEN GERMAN AND CZECH STUDENTS AT PRAGUE, AUSTRIA—TROOPS SUPPRESSING THE OUTBREAK DUE TO FEELING OVER THE BALKAN TROUBLE.—*Sphere.*



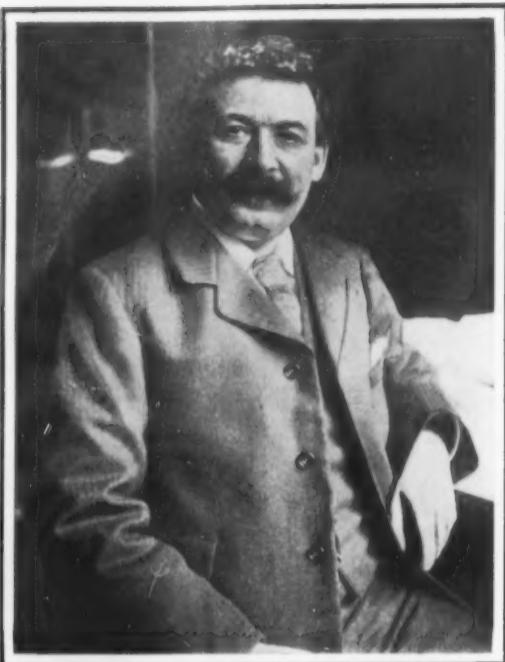
SAD CHRISTMAS FOR ONE THOUSAND PERSONS—ROW OF APARTMENT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, N. Y., BURNED JUST BEFORE THE HOLIDAY, WITH A LOSS OF \$100,000, THEIR OCCUPANTS BEING MADE HOMELESS.—*Paul Schumm.*



A WITNESS WHO IMPARTED GREAT INTEREST TO THE TARIFF HEARING—ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVING SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON, IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE TARIFF ON STEEL.—*Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.*

Some Reminiscences of a Famous Evangelist

By Clarence Richard Lindner



GYPSY SMITH, WHO ROSE FROM A WANDERING GYPSY TO BE ONE OF ENGLAND'S FOREMOST EVANGELISTS—HE HAS CONVERTED MANY THOUSANDS OF PERSONS.

AMERICA may be—and I think God intended her to be—the greatest nation in the world, but Americans must cease their mad scramble for gold, for the glittering and sensuous pleasures of life, and return to the God of their fathers. The mightiest of America, the millionaires, must consider the sum of accumulating less wealth, and devote a portion of their vast resources to help fashion here a kingdom of God. Righteousness, not money, shall make an empire."

He was a little man who uttered these words—a short, stocky man, swarthy of complexion, with a most pleasing, almost joyous countenance, who addressed me in carefully modulated tones, in a deep, mellow voice. As he spoke, an earnest fire lit up his snapping black eyes. It was Gypsy Smith, the famous English evangelist, come to America to call men and women in the highways and byways to repentance. It is most remarkable that a man gypsy born, and who has led the careless, free life of the Romany wanderer, recently for a fortnight packed to the limit of their capacity two of the most fashionable churches in the heart of New York's most exclusive residential section. Afternoon and evening he preached, and they were countless whom he recalled to a realization of their Master and of their own mission in life.

"I was born in Romany," was his proud statement, "and even to-day my father and brothers roam the land and live under God's sky. My first ideals came from my life in the open and from the realization of my own father's boundless love for his children. He was a man of master mind; a man who dominated all with whom he came in contact. He would sacrifice anything for his children—starve for them—even steal for them before his conversion; but with conversion it seemed as if all his splendid manhood awoke and he became, among his people, an almost irresistible force for right. I read no books in my boyhood, my education was most meagre, but I

am here to preach a message from the Master, and for that reason success has met my efforts. I have devoted thirty years of my life to uplifting the masses, and thus far have known not a single failure."

Mr. Smith reaches his converts through the way of their own hearts, quickens their consciences, plays on their heart-strings.

"My greatest victory was won through father-love," he continued. "I was scheduled to speak in Northampton, England, and an audience of fifteen thousand gathered to hear me, attracted more by curiosity than by religious interest. Northampton is most difficult ground from an evangelistic view. The atmosphere is infidel; it is a hotbed of atheism. My reception was anything but inspiring, but I had a mission there and I was in to win. It took me forty minutes to cover ground ordinarily gotten over in five. When I mentioned the name of Jesus, they shouted and raved like mad men. The committee of clergymen managing the revival urged me to give up. But, no; here were men who needed the word of the Master, so I started to sing a hymn and my choir followed. After forty minutes there was a slight lull, and I stopped my song and shouted, 'God loves you in spite of yourselves!' and that was my text. I singled out an old man in the front row, and said, 'Are you a father, sir?' He said he was, and I asked him how many children he had. 'A daughter and two sons,' he answered. 'I have, also,' I said. And here was a bond of sympathy already—we were both fathers. 'And are your sons good?' I asked; and he hung his head and was silent. 'Are they good?' I repeated; and he raised his head and said falteringly, 'No; one is a drunkard and a thief, and has broken my heart.' 'You do not love your son?' I accused him. He looked straight into my eyes and said slowly, 'Yes; in spite of it, I love him.' 'And God loves you in spite of yourself,' I answered. Through a parent's love I snatched victory from defeat, and led a most enthusiastic revival in Northampton."

In South Africa, at the close of the Boer War, Mr. Smith won a victory that shall live forever in the annals of man. On their knees in prayer he united the Briton, overbearing in arrogance of victory, and the hot-tempered Boer, who hated his new master for wresting from him his independence. Thirty thousand men, in whose hearts had but lately flamed the blood lust, knelt at his feet in new-born friendship, influenced alone by his message of brotherly love. Lord Milne, governor of the Transvaal, said to him, "You have done more to reconcile two warring nations than all the arts of diplomacy could have accomplished."

Mr. Smith has circled the globe and this is his seventh visit to America. His purpose in coming to America this year is not so much the elevation of the masses. "It is easier to win the poor to God than the rich," he said. "The rich man has things to allure him away; the poor man, by his very desperation, is driven to the Master."

"I had dinner one night at the home of a high public official in London. After dinner he led me into his sumptuous drawing-room and requested his daughter to play and sing his favorite hymn. She went to the piano and sang sweetly, 'Rescue the Perishing,' her father joining in. I did not. 'Why do you not sing?' asked the father. 'Because,' I replied, 'there are no perishing here to rescue; but if you will walk six blocks with me, to where they are, I will sing with all my heart.' He declined without thanks.

"The rich have infinite means for doing good; they are the examples to whom the poor look for their conduct of life, and it is their baneful influence, their self-satisfied indifference, that is responsible for the paralysis affecting the church to-day. They get their religion like an old Yorkshireman I know."



FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST FASHIONABLE CHURCHES, WHICH GYPSY SMITH CROWDED NIGHTLY—THE CHURCH LATELY CELEBRATED ITS ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

"This old fellow," said Mr. Smith, "was a gambler and a blasphemer, but one day he joined the church. One of his old cronies called on him and said, 'Jack, I hear you've been converted.' 'Yes,' he answered; 'I have that.' 'Well, Jack, you'll remember, so many years ago, you borrowed a sovereign from me?' 'Yes, I remember.' 'Well, now you're converted and a Christian, I'll expect it back.' 'Oh,' said Jack, 'the Lord has pardoned all my sins, and that is one of them!'

Mr. Smith deplored the spirit of aloofness that most of the so-called cultured classes show toward the evangelistic movement. They look upon the evangelist as a religious mountebank; but an honest appeal to their intelligence, he says, awakes in them a sense of their own inferiority, for "he only is cultured in the true sense of the word who loves his brother as himself."

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REV. JOHN STEPHEN MICHAUD, Bishop of Burlington, Vt. (Catholic), at New York, December 22d, aged 65.

Garry Brown, accountant for the Interstate Commerce Commission, at New York, December 21st, aged 42.

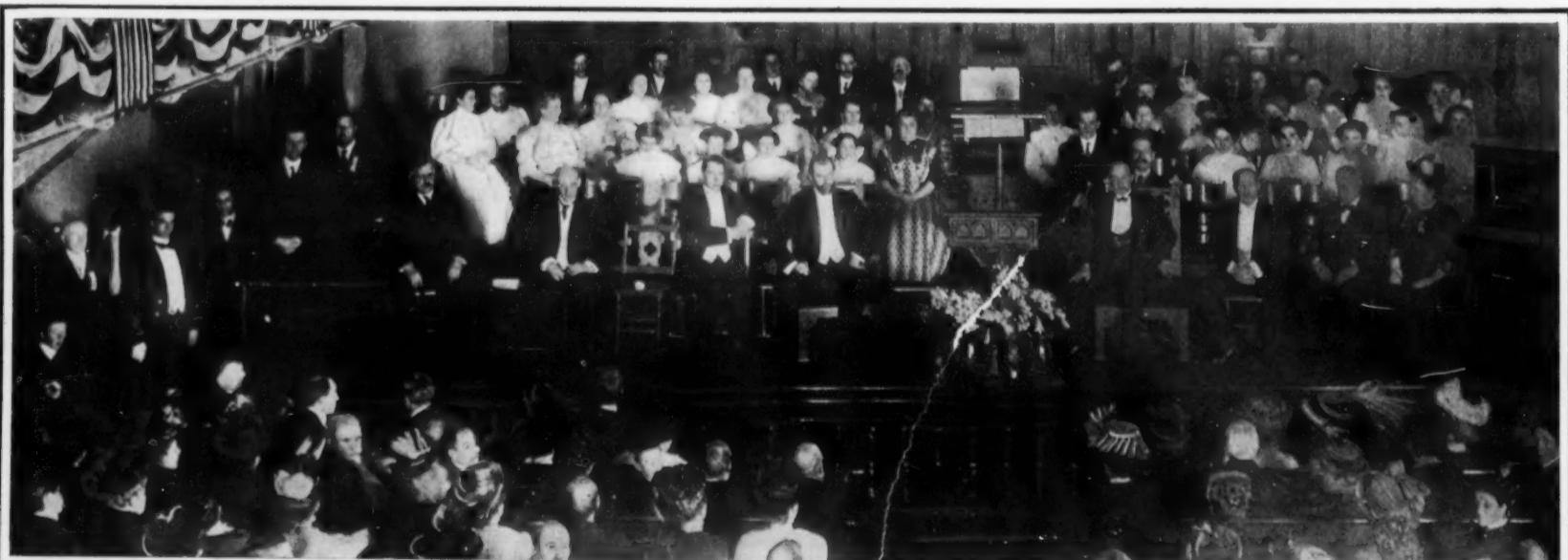
Frederick A. Burnham, former president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, at New York, December 23d, aged 57.

Center Hitchcock, well-known clubman, at New York, December 23d, aged 45.

Molly Hillman, once famous as a circus rider, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 22d, aged 93.

Robert C. Bowles, inventor of the stethoscope and other medical appliances, at Boston, Mass., December 21st.

Thomas Sullivan, formerly editor and part owner of the *Ram's Horn*, noted poet and author, at Seattle, Washington, December 24. Suicide.



NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO A DEPARTED STATESMAN.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, NEW YORK, IN HONOR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT MC KINLEY, ATTENDED BY MANY EMINENT PERSONS—GOVERNOR HUGHES, WHO MADE AN ADDRESS, AT LEFT NEAR READING DESK ON PLATFORM, WITH JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, WHO PRESIDED, AT RIGHT OF DESK.

A VOICE in THE NIGHT

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln



YOU ARE wanted immediately in Ward No. 5, sir."

The surgeon-in-chief glanced wearily out of the window, through which the early dawn was creeping over Kalorama—Kalorama now invaded by hospitals, for wounded men from the battlefield of Antietam were being rushed into Washington by scores.

"Which case, Symonds?" he asked briefly. "Not the one we worked so hard over yesterday?"

"The same, sir; and he seemed to have had a fair chance, poor fellow!" The surgeon shook his head.

"The scale had dipped too low for safety," he answered, as they entered the ward below.

On the stretcher lay a young soldier. He was not more than twenty-two years old and strikingly handsome. The hand that rested on his breast, sinewy and muscular, was not the hand of labor, but the well-kept hand of a gentleman. His coat, which hung on a nail in the wall above his head, bore a captain's bars, but the right-hand epaulet had been torn off with the collar, and there was no number or lettering left.

The nurse bending over the stretcher moved aside as the officers approached.

"He has never rallied," she said quietly. "When he speaks it is only one word, apparently some name."

Down the ward suddenly came the long, sweet bugle note of reveille from the camp on the hills beyond Fort Stevens. The soft, dark eyes opened; a tender smile lit up the soldier's face. He half-raised himself from the bed and spoke clearly,

"Vera!"

His head drooped forward on his breast, and with a little sigh, like a tired child, he died.

For a moment there was silence.

"Shall I give the orders for embalming and retention?" asked the young assistant softly.

The surgeon-in-chief nodded assent. "Thank you, Symonds—" The usually firm voice broke. "Make every effort to ascertain who he is." He paused for a moment, then turned swiftly and left the ward, where the nurse knelt weeping beside the dead.

* * * * *

Two years passed away in the vast struggle of civil war. The Army of the Potomac had gone into winter quarters, and Christmas was close at hand.

The night was cold, the streets in Washington a combination of mud and ice, and the surgeon-in-chief reached the door of his office on F Street, after an hour's tramp, almost exhausted. With half-frozen fingers he inserted his night-key in the lock and pushed open the door. The gas burned dimly in the narrow hall, and he sighed impatiently as he made his way into his den.

"Luckily that boy, Jim, had sense enough to put on more coals," he thought, when he flung himself into his easy chair. Then he glanced at the clock. "A quarter to three. No use going up to bed; I'll just sleep here."

He pulled his chair closer to the grate, stretched his weary feet on another, and in five minutes was sound asleep. But the clock hands had gone only half around its face when, with a sudden start and a growl, the tired man awoke.

"Confound that bell!" he muttered. "I won't stir until it rings again." He had evidently been dreaming, for the bell had not sounded, and he dozed off, only to rouse himself more quickly than before.

"Who spoke?" he said, aloud.

No answer; only the clock ticking as busily as ever. He closed his eyes, and was almost asleep for the third time, when he heard, as if beside him, a voice, which said,

"Vera!" A long, soft sigh—then silence.

The surgeon-in-chief sprang to his feet. He was wide awake now as he looked about him, bewildered. The room was empty. Evidently it was only a vivid dream, and as such he dismissed it from his mind as he seated himself at his desk. He was deeply engrossed in his task, and his hand flew mechanically over the papers, when suddenly, and more insistently than before, he heard the clear voice again:

"Vera!"

He sprang from his chair, but before he could more than glance about the room, the night-bell rang vigorously. He stepped to the window and opened it.

"Who is there?" he called.

"A message, sah," came the reply. "Please come to Willard's Hotel."

He closed the window and went back to his desk to gather up his papers. No time now in which to fathom his singular experience. In one moment he

was the man of science, alert and ready for professional duty.

The night-clerk at Willard's greeted him warmly.

"Room 45, sir. Parties came in last night from New York. Here, Sam; take the doctor up."

The surgeon-in-chief followed the bell-boy, and, in response to his rap, found himself in a lighted parlor. The door leading into an inner room opened and admitted a maid, much agitated.

"If you please, sir, are you the *very* best medical man here? Because my young lady's is a most peculiar case. We were to meet Mrs. Van Alstyne, her aunt, here, and she hasn't yet arrived. I believe it's got on my nerves, sir." Her voice choked with sobs.

"I think I had better see the patient," said the surgeon-in-chief quietly. The woman motioned him respectfully to enter the other room. He had a particularly charming voice and his manner always convincing from its calm self-possession inspired immediate confidence and allayed her fears. She checked her sobbing instantly.

Seated near the window, which was partly open, was the slender figure of a young girl, and there was something so forlorn and pathetic in her air and attitude that her visitor's interest was excited before she turned her head.

"Did you wish to see me, madam?" he asked courteously.

At the sound of his voice she raised her eyes and looked full into his. It was a face of much beauty, but drawn and haggard, as if it had known years of agony—agony of mind and soul.

"You were kind to come," she said. "But you can do no good—no one can." The tone was utterly tender.

"I can try," he said gently. "First of all, will you take this seat near the fire? The night air here is injurious."

As the girl rose he saw how fine were her figure and bearing. She moved obediently across the room, and the maid threw a fur-lined coat around her shoulders. "Please go away!" said the girl impatiently, and the maid passed into the parlor and closed the door.

The surgeon stood leaning against the mantel as she sank back in her chair. She appeared to have forgotten his presence, for she neither moved nor spoke. After a little he broke the silence.

"You intended to tell me something," he said. "I cannot help you unless I know what is torturing your mind."

The large eyes looked slowly up into his, and a faint spark of awakened interest answered his steady gaze.

"They—all the others—ask about my body. You are the first who has said that. Ah, it is torture! Help me if you can. I think I am going mad!"

"No," he said firmly. "Not that." Again his compelling look restrained her.

"I have never told any one but Martha—poor Martha! But now I can bear it no longer. Did you ever hear a voice in the night calling—a voice that you loved very dearly—of one who is dead, lying out under the cold stars?"

The surgeon-in-chief caught her as she fell forward. He carried her to the bed and laid her down among the pillows. The maid answered his call.

"She has only fainted," he said reassuringly. "Come here and assist me. When did Miss—"

"Tremenhere."

"Has Miss Tremenhere taken any food to-day?"

"Nothing since early morning. We came off without our lunch basket, and she has not eaten since our arrival. Thank heaven! Here is Mrs. Van Alstyne now!"

From the parlor came a sound of voices, and a woman crossed the threshold hastily.

"Martha, where are you? I missed the train—"

The girl on the bed opened her eyes. A little smile parted her lips as she saw the man bending over her.

"Make me go to sleep—I am so tired! I trust you; you look as if you knew!"

"Yes, I know," said the surgeon-in-chief, laying his hand on her pulse.

An hour later he joined Mrs. Van Alstyne in the parlor. She extended her hand as she rose.

"I know you very well by reputation," she said, "and I am thankful that my niece has fallen into such capable hands. I will tell you her sad little story."

She leaned comfortably back in her chair. Somehow her composure irritated him. Did no one except the maid appreciate the girl's condition?

"Two years ago she was a beautiful girl when I introduced her to society in New York. She has a very sweet, gay disposition, nothing morbid about



her. The war had broken out, and her cousin, Guy Tremenhere, volunteered. He was a splendid young fellow, just the personality to fascinate and control her. We opposed the match, but, unknown to me, Guy induced her to pledge herself to him most solemnly—a sort of 'for life and death' formula, which was, to a girl of her imaginative temperament, absolutely cruel.

"Guy's regiment was ordered to the front, and at the battle of South Mountain, where his regiment suffered terribly, he was reported missing, and since then, nothing. We have never been able to trace what befell him. I have come to Washington to search the records. My niece is convinced that Guy is dead and lies somewhere on the field of battle. A haunting terror seems to possess her, but what particular form it takes I have not been able to discover. I have had her under medical care repeatedly, but to no good effect; and, unless you can relieve her, I fear for Vera's reason."

The surgeon-in-chief moved suddenly in his chair. He remembered the voice that had called in the night.

"Perhaps I can help you," he said, after a pause. "I have five hospitals under my charge, but I do not recollect the name among my records."

"I never thought of the hospitals!" she exclaimed. "Would a vignette of Guy, which I have in my bag, assist you in your search?"

A rap on the door interrupted them. It was a message for the surgeon, and, as he rose to leave, Mrs. Van Alstyne handed him a small envelope, which he thrust into his pocket unopened as he hurried away.

It was past noon when he left his hospital on G Street, and he was about mounting his horse to continue his rounds when, turning, he found his assistant, Symonds, at his elbow.

"A message from Griffin's, sir," he said. "Can you ride over there with me before you go up town?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Griffin had rather a scare this morning," explained Symonds, as they rode down Pennsylvania Avenue, "because of the accidental opening of a casket which has remained at his establishment for two years. Griffin thought that all the unclaimed dead had been removed, but on going down into the vault he fell over a casket, and the cover came open. When he inspected the body he was stunned. It is the most wonderful and astounding case of perfect preservation by embalming I ever beheld or ever heard of."

"Do you mean to say that after two years—no, Symonds, it's not possible!" said the surgeon-in-chief.

"That is why I want you to inspect it," replied Symonds quietly, as they entered the establishment known as Griffin's. The proprietor came eagerly forward.

"It's No. 2493 of the unknown dead, sir," he said leading the way below. "And I should have had the interment a year ago, but you were so anxious about this case, so I thought—"

Griffin's voice went on speaking, but the surgeon-in-chief did not hear him. He was bending over the quiet dead. Dead! What, then, was this? The perfect features, the almost lifelike cheeks, on which the long, dark lashes lay as if in slumber. Great God! It was the young soldier who had died that September morning at Kalorama!

"Symonds!" The surgeon's voice trembled. "Do you remember him?"

"Yes, sir; we could find nothing to identify him."

"And the name he called, just as he died, was—"

"Vera!" cried Symonds breathlessly.

The surgeon-in-chief drew the envelope which Mrs. Van Alstyne had given him from his pocket. His hand shook as he adjusted his eyeglasses and looked long and silently at the picture it contained.

Guy Tremenhere lay before him.

* * * * *

The surgeon-in-chief has been known to refer to this incident in his professional career as a singular dream or hallucination, but he is very careful never to give that view of it to his beautiful and stately wife, Vera. She regards it as a psychic mystery which has never been solved.

Most Appalling Earthquake of Modern Times—100,000 Lives Lost in Italy

VIEW OF THE CITY OF MESSINA, WHERE THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY WAS WIDESPREAD AND WHERE 50,000 PERISHED, AND SCENES THAT SUCCEEDED THE GREAT ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE IN 1905



POPULACE AT TROPEA, IN 1905, PRAYING TO ST. MICHAEL TO GUARD THEM FROM FURTHER DISASTER.—*Amato.*



CITY OF MESSINA, SICILY, WHERE THE FORCE OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE WAS GREATEST, AND WHERE 50,000 PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES—A TREMENDOUS TIDAL WAVE AND FIRE FOLLOWED THE SEISMIC DISTURBANCE.



UTTER DESOLATION—ALL THAT REMAINED AFTER THE SHOCKS OF 1905 OF THE ONCE THRIVING TOWN OF ZAMMARA, WHERE MANY PERISHED.—*Abeniacar.*



BEAUTIFUL CHURCH COMPLETELY DESTROYED IN 1905, AT STEFANAONI, WHERE THE SHOCK THIS YEAR WAS SEVERE.—*Abeniacar.*

Pure Foods and Pure Fads.

THE VERY pertinent question has been asked by manufacturers of foods, if, under the pure-food law, Dr. Wiley's sweeping ruling against preservatives of every name and nature excludes the use of smoke and salt, the most common and ancient of all preservatives. The only reply to this inquiry that we have seen is to the effect that as long as salt and smoke are not "ruled" against by the department at Washington, there will be no objection to their continued use as preservatives. But some day Dr. Wiley or some successor may include in fantastic rulings a new one, by which the salting and smoking of fish and meats shall be forbidden. Then they will no longer be classed with the permissible things, but will be taboo. The highest medical authorities agree that the use of salt and smoke in the preservation of food interferes in a measure with their digestion, just as the use of any other preservative in small amounts

may do; but under the food and drugs act salt and wood smoke are classed as foods, though other preservatives, quite as innocuous and quite as commonly used, are "ruled" against and cannot be used by manufacturers in the United States as they are used abroad and had been used in this country for many years until ridiculous Wileyism grew rampant.

The startling statement is made that since the enforcement of his absurd "rulings" against the use of preservatives, even in harmless amounts, the number of cases of ptomaine poisoning has shown an alarming increase. Prior to the enforcement of the "ruling" against the use of borax and boric acid in small amounts for the preservation of meat, fish, fowl, sausage, oysters, and other foods which readily become contaminated, the number of cases of ptomaine poisoning was very much smaller than it is now. The explanation is this—that packages of food which are now compelled to bear the pure-food label are regarded, by reason of this label, as wholesome,

though they are sometimes contaminated because the use of preservatives in the slightest degree has been forbidden. The consumer partakes of these labeled foods freely, because of his belief that they have the protection of the pure-food label, and suffers accordingly. The sentiment of the entire nation is heartily in favor of the strongest enforcement of the law intended to prevent the manufacture of impure and unwholesome food products, but it is not in favor of the seeming purpose to make the pure-food law a pure-food fad of impracticable and notoriety-seeking theorists, who desire to keep themselves before the public, and who have ambitions for higher pay and loftier places in the public service, and hence are constantly seeking to impress their importance upon the people.

Some day the history of the pure-food agitation will be honestly and thoroughly written, and the tale will shock some of those who have believed that its advocates and exploiters have been wholly concerned with the public welfare.

Men of Note in the World of Sport



MIKE DONLIN,
Who will captain the Giants again next season and try to take the world's batting record from Hans Wagner.



IRVING BROKAW,
The well-known American skater, who is training in Paris to compete for the world championship at the Stockholm races.



HAL CHASE,
Who deserted the Yankees to play outlaw ball on the coast—He is likely to be reinstated with a fine and resume his position at first with his old team.



FIELDER JONES,
Manager of the Chicago Americans, who threatens to desert baseball to look after his other business interests.

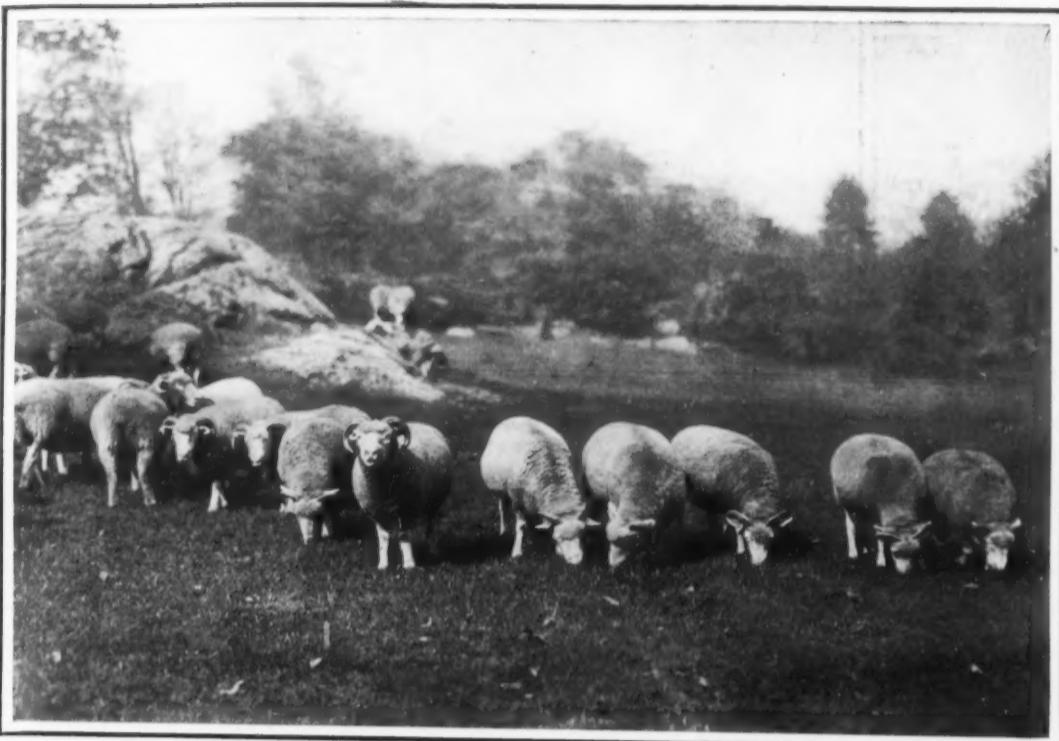


MATT MALONEY,
Who won the recent New York Marathon, making the distance in the record breaking time of 2 hrs., 36 min., 26 1-5 sec.

Italy

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

GERMANY WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, IOWA THE SECOND, AND MINNESOTA THE THIRD



THE SHEEP OF CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, IN THEIR WINTER GEAR.
H. Duncan, Connecticut.



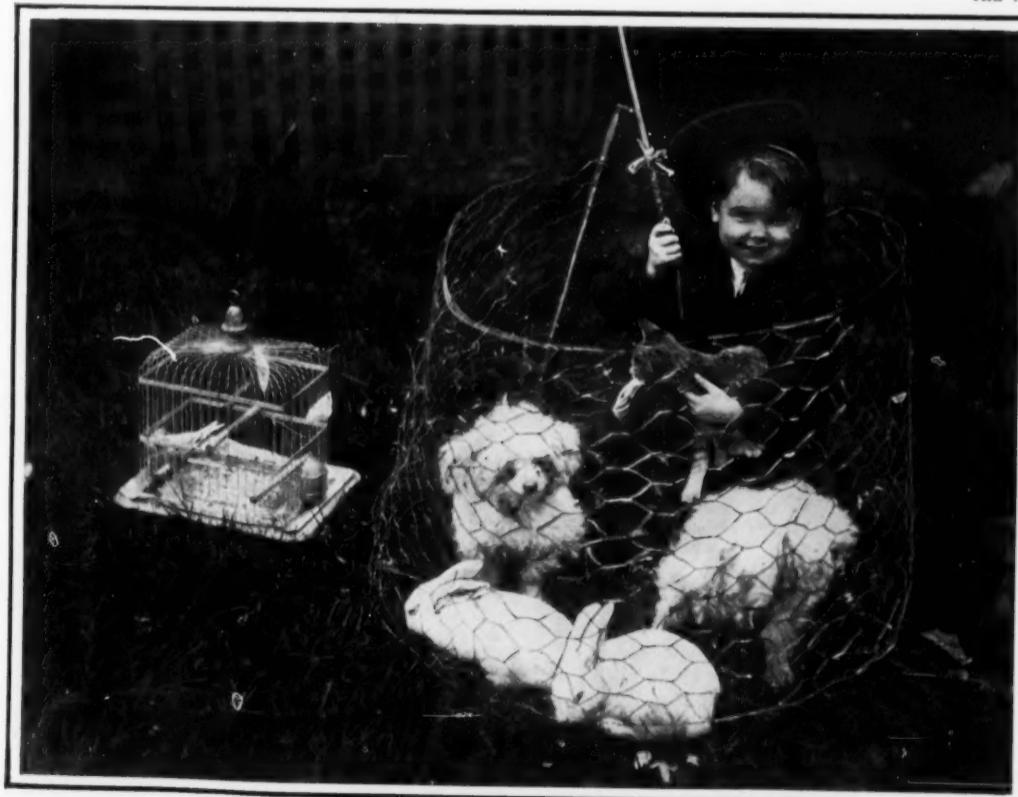
A PLEASANT FACE FRAMED IN FLOWERS.
F. H. Clark, Michigan.



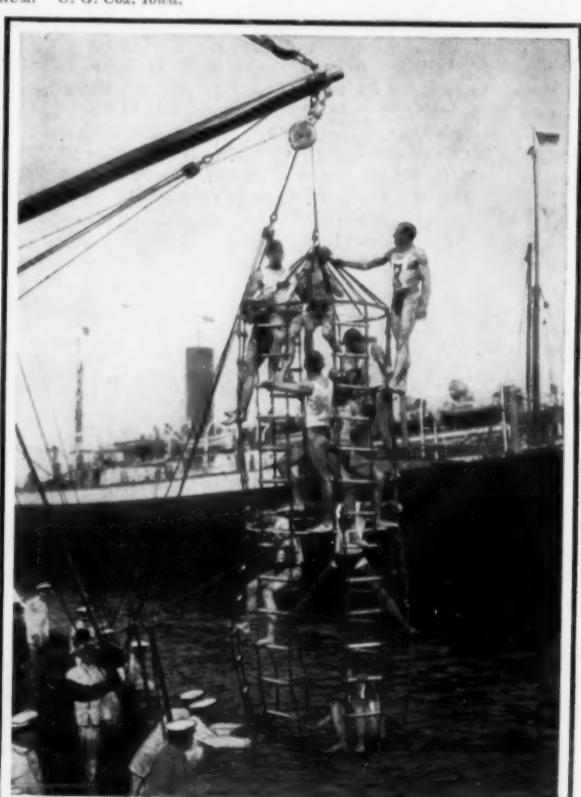
FINE SPECIMEN OF A NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.
L. Bingley, Oklahoma.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS, AT COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—FRUIT EXHIBIT IN THE AUDITORIUM.—*U. G. Coz, Iowa.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) LITTLE BOBBY AND HIS WONDERFUL CIRCUS.
REHEARSING FOR A COMING PERFORMANCE.
R. R. Johnston, Minnesota.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A NOVEL FOREIGN LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS—ROPE LADDERS KEPT TOGETHER BY RINGS WITH A NETWORK AT BOTTOM, FITTED TO RESCUE THIRTY PERSONS.—*Dr. A. Gradenwitz, Germany.*

1905, AT STE-
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The Almost Hopeless Retrogression of Haiti

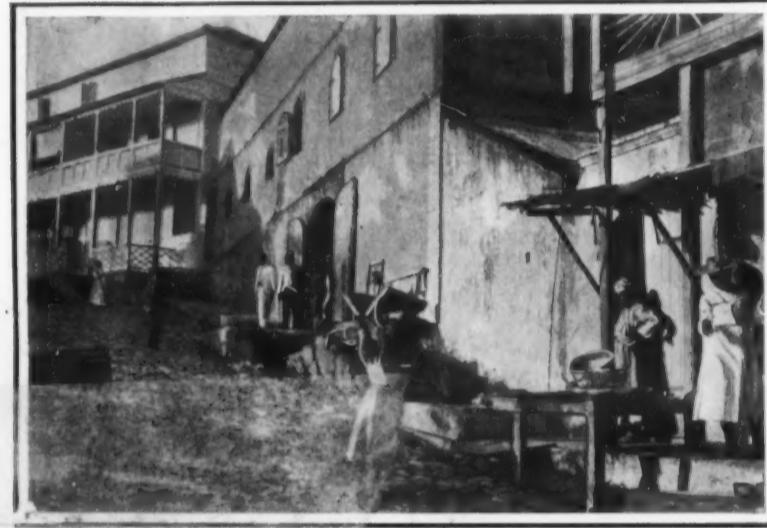
By Mrs. C. R. Miller



OFFICERS OF THE HAITIAN ARMY WHO MADE A VERY POOR SHOWING IN THE CLASH WITH GENERAL SIMON'S REVOLUTIONARY FORCES.



ENTRANCE TO THE CITY OF AUX CAYES, WHERE GENERAL SIMON'S SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION AGAINST NORD ALEXIS BEGAN.



THE FILTHY AND INSECURE MILITARY PRISON AT JACMEL, FROM WHICH TOWN NORD ALEXIS'S TROOPS WERE EASILY DRIVEN OUT.



MARKET-PLACE AT PORT AU PRINCE, THE CAPITAL, WHICH GENERAL SIMON ENTERED IN TRIUMPH AND WHERE HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED ALEXIS.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

IN MANY respects Haiti is the most extraordinary country in the world; and in that little republic, covering about ten thousand square miles, within five days' sail of New York, one may encounter more strange complications and a greater disregard for human life than in the remote countries of the East. Situated in the very heart of the West Indies, where civilization exists to a high degree, Haiti alone has kept her doors closed to progress. She became an independent state more than one hundred years ago. Her rich lands were already under cultivation, but the lazy natives allowed the plantations to go to ruin, and forests have grown up instead. The foolish cry of "Haiti for the Haitians!" has kept away foreign capital, and now, with a national debt of nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars, she finds herself bordering on a state of anarchy. Revolutions have been so frequent that it is almost impossible to keep tab on their number. Under the rule of President Nord Alexis the uprisings which took place in January and again in March last were speedily put down, but the more recent one at Aux Cayes resulted in his overthrow and the elevation of the revolutionist, General Simon, to the presidency. At such times, and where politics is concerned, family affection vanishes. General Coicou was an example of this, when, during the second revolution of last year, he coolly superintended the execution of several of his relatives suspected of being his political enemies. General Lecomte, who was reported as killed recently by the citizens of Jeremie, but who escaped, is a man of the same type. He was for some time President Nord Alexis's secretary, but just at the beginning of the March uprising he was made minister of the interior. One of his first official acts was to order the execution of a dozen or more people, who were merely suspected as revolutionists, and have them shot without even the semblance of a trial. General Celestin, who was minister of war, was little better.

The Haitian official is as full of whims and caprices as a March gale, and the average foreigner who is in business there hates the government and despises the filth about him, yet he does not complain. If he gets into an argument with a native, it is useless to go through the formality of a trial in court, as the decision is always in favor of the negro. It is the secret hope of many of these foreigners that the solution of this turmoil will be the occupation of the island by a white nation—preferably the United States.

The average Haitian, however, fears that the white man wishes to enslave him, and his hatred for the race is intense. The Syrians are the only foreigners who are able to meet the natives and win out,

so to speak. They control the best shops and peddle their wares through the country, charging exorbitant prices. They are content to live in filth—sometimes seven or eight in one room. They spend little or no money, and are parasites on the land of their adoption. Sometimes they intermarry with the natives, and the children of these unions are rather pretty,

Even the Haitian official recognizes the fact that things in his country cannot go on as they have much longer. Mr. Leger, their minister at Washington, warned them some time ago that the United States was not likely to tolerate many more revolutions near her gateway, and the officials are losing no time in filling their pockets before the crash comes. Even small graft is acceptable, and several times officials accepted a "gourde" (twenty cents in American money) from me for services which it was their business to render free of charge.

Traveling over Haiti is a difficult proposition, owing to bad roads and lack of hotel accommodation. I went there on a little German freighter, and all night we lay off Port au Prince, waiting for the captain of the port's permission to land. About daybreak an officer paid a visit to the ship, examined our passports, and carried them away. It is necessary to have a special passport, issued by the Haitian consul at the port from which one sails, before a landing can be made on the island, and even with this in hand, if the President decrees otherwise, no captain would dare allow such passengers to leave the ship; so no one may land until permission is sent from the palace. After waiting three hours, word came that I might land on Haitian soil; so I descended the steps alongside the ship, climbed into a small boat manned by a native and two St. Thomas negroes, and we were off to Port au Prince. Nearing the shore I had my first view of a Haitian soldier—a blue-and-red-capped individual, whose clothing was ill-matched and anything but clean, while the gun he carried was of the type used in the Civil War. My camera attracted attention and I was soon surrounded by a crowd, and as I started toward the dilapidated merchant marine and opened up the instrument to make a picture, two soldiers came after me, gesticulating vigorously. It was practically impossible to understand them, for, while French is the language of Haiti, the common people speak a patois which embraces a mixture of French, Spanish, and English. I finally concluded that I was wanted at the custom house, which proved to be correct. There my passport was demanded and thoroughly scrutinized, and after considerable discussion between two officers, who acted like characters in a comic opera, I was allowed to go. On leaving Port au Prince my passport was viséed by the chief of police, for one may not travel from place to place on the island without permission of these officials. I became well acquainted with both the police force and soldiers before leaving the island. The former were especially kind to me. As far as I could learn, they



FRENCH WARSHIP "DUGUAY TROUIN," ON BOARD WHICH PRESIDENT NORD ALEXIS TOOK REFUGE WHEN DEPOSED.

with their olive skins, coal-black hair, and dark eyes. Frequently the Syrians become rich and leave the country, their relatives taking their place. Haiti has tried in vain to stop Syrian immigration, and has even made a special law as to the naturalization of this race. Under the existing laws foreigners cannot own property, and only such people as please the Haitian officials may be naturalized. The Syrian must reside in Haiti for ten years before he may acquire citizenship, and even after this he will have no vote for several years. People of other nationalities may take out naturalization papers after a residence of five years.

The average Haitian cannot be called a good business man, as he is by no means industrious. There is little manufacturing by the natives. Hats of an inferior quality and shoes are made by domestic labor. Rude pottery is turned out in the shape of jugs for keeping water cool. Fifty years ago Haiti exported sugar; to-day it must be imported for home use.

(Continued on page 22)

Strange Sights in the Heart of Erin's Isle



NATIVES OF DONEGAL, IRELAND, JUST EMBARKING IN THEIR PRIMITIVE FERRY, BOUND FOR MARKET.



IRISH WOMEN WHO PEDDLE FISH AND VEGETABLES IN THE SMALL VILLAGES IN THE INTERIOR OF IRELAND.



A PEASANT FAMILY AT DERRYBEG, COUNTY DONEGAL, DISPOSSESSED BY A TYRANNICAL ENGLISH LANDLORD.



WAITING IN THE WISHING CHAIR OF THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY FOR SUPERSTITIOUS TOURISTS WHO STOP TO TEST ITS FABLED POWER.



A GROUP OF NATIVES OF GINEODORE BRAVING THE MYSTERIES OF THE CAMERA.



FISHERMAN CARRYING HIS BOAT TO SAFETY FOR THE NIGHT, AFTER A DAY ON THE WATER.

Photographs from Harriet Quimby.

Benzoate of Soda Is Injurious The U. S. Government

The exact words of the Government are these:

"Benzoate of Soda (in foods) is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health."

Also: *"There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the data which have been presented and that is that in the interests of health both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from food products."*

U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin, No. 84, Part 4, 1908.

Benzoate of Soda is a product of coal tar. It is not a food, but is referred to as a "poisonous" substance by the further Government statement:

The evidence "points so strongly to the POISONOUS properties of preservatives that their use as a class should, under the act, be inhibited in foods and food products."

HEINZ

Are All Made Without

Heinz 57, first of all, are PURE. They are the result of a system that is based on purity; they are prepared by neat uniformed workers; they come from kitchens where a science has been made of purity and cleanliness.

Second only to purity is quality. The fruits and vegetables used in Heinz 57 are to a great extent grown by ourselves. We have at present under special cultivation 30,000 acres of selected farm lands, in sections of the country where soil and climate are favorable to best growths.

These materials are prepared fresh from the field and everything that forty years' experience and study can suggest is done to deliver them to you in a perfect state of natural goodness. Such materials and methods as we employ need no Benzoate of Soda, no alum, no drugs, no coloring.

And for any Heinz product that does not thoroughly please, the dealer is authorized to refund purchase price without question.



*30,000 Visitors at Heinz Kitchens each year!
Products that have been made for many years
under public scrutiny are always safe to buy.*



H. J. HEINZ CO.,
New York Pittsburgh Chicago London

Soda in Foods to Health Issues Warning!

THE purpose in using Benzoate of Soda is too often to preserve inferior materials—foods prepared in ill-kept premises—products you would not eat if you could see them made and see the materials they are made of.

Benzoate of Soda is not necessary in foods prepared from right materials, by right methods, in right environments.

The United States Government Authorities protect the public by requiring that the presence of this or any other drug in a food must be stated on the label.

You are safe only when you examine every label carefully.

Guard against obscure stickers; don't be deceived by labels which hide the required statement in fine type at the bottom. You owe it to yourself and your family to be careful that the foods you purchase do not carry the clause anywhere on the package: "Contains one-tenth of one per cent Benzoate of Soda."

57 Varieties Pure Foods Benzoate of Soda or Alum

Benzoate of Soda, Alum and like substances are most often used in Sweet Pickles, Tomato and Fruit Products.

Heinz Sweet Pickles are the only sweet pickles we know of that do not contain Alum or Benzoate of Soda.

Heinz Tomato Ketchup, Chili Sauce, etc., are made from whole, red-ripe tomatoes, grown from our own seed. If you could see these prepared—see how skillfully and carefully they are seasoned with pure spices of our own grinding—how they are sealed steaming hot from the kettles—you would understand the high quality of Heinz Tomato Products. No preservatives.

Heinz Apple Butter, Fruit Preserves, Jellies, etc., are made from sound, fresh fruit. They come to you with all their true fruit flavor preserved without the aid of any drug or chemical.



To those who cannot visit Heinz Kitchens we will gladly send an interesting Booklet describing them.

H. J. HEINZ CO.,
New York Pittsburgh Chicago London



What's the Matter with New York? Confessions of a Democrat

By Patrick E. McCabe, member of the New York Democratic State Committee

I CANNOT remember when I have read an article on practical politics by a politician, and yet I believe that an article on this subject, by one who at least ought to know, could be made both interesting and instructive. In assuming to present such an article I have two motives in view. First, to open up a discussion on the subject; secondly, that such discussion may prove profitable and beneficial to the Democratic party.

In 1900 I was elected to membership in the New York Democratic State committee, and found in this, a presidential year, in the midst of the campaign, certain gentlemen, who were in a measure responsible for the campaign, discussing in a vague way some method or means of organizing our party in the State into some sort of an operative political machine (I prefer the word machine), with the result that nothing happened, and the party in the State went through the campaign in a hazy, confused, bungling sort of way. In that year the State organization consisted of a speakers' bureau and an occasional letter, written and sent into one of the remote counties of the State by a clerk who could write a letter of words, but who knew absolutely nothing about the politics of the State and its ramifications.

In 1904, another presidential campaign, the same conditions prevailed, and after Mr. Parker's nomination the absolute necessity of an organization was apparent to all. A very pleasant and agreeable gentleman, who never had any training in practical machine politics, was intrusted with the responsibility of creating a political organization for the Democratic party of the State. I was informed, by one high in the councils of the Democratic party, that this gentleman had served as chairman of a very important committee of the Manhattan Club of New York, and had made a great success of it. In due time the gentleman unfolded his scheme of organization, which was based largely upon a number of colored slips—pink, blue, drab, etc. Think of it! A gentleman who had never won any distinction in the field of practical politics, being designated to instruct practical politicians in the art of political organization! In the last campaign there were some more pink slips, which again dispelled from the minds of the trained politicians the hope of a common-sense organization of the party.

As an evidence of the rarity of the genius for political organization, I may say that I know of but one man in New York State, in my time, who has been born with, or acquired, it, and he is Governor Odell. Governor Odell is a real politician and loves the detail of political organization, and, because of his industry, had, while chairman of the Republican State committee, no doubt, the best and most intelligent political organization that ever was in any State in the Union; and Governor Odell himself operated his machine, as no one else knew it as he did. In contrast with this, what do we find in Democratic headquarters, at least since I have been associated with the party's affairs? Men who have had abso-

lutely no political training, gathered in from the four corners of the State because of political "pull" or "influence," trying to run a political machine of which they know no more than the Sultan of Morocco. There are no important affairs in any avenue or walk of life which are placed in the hands of incompetents, year after year, as are the affairs of machine politics. Think of the poorest kind of a poor political machine, operated by the poorest kind of a poor political mechanic, and you have the Democratic organization of the State.

What is needed in our party is a simple organization of the party in the State, built by men who know and understand machine politics, and, after the construction of the machine, that it be operated by the same men who have devoted their time, talents, and industry to its construction. I do not contend that this method or system of organization will win every election, but I do maintain that a good organization will win every close election in an election district, in a county, or in the State.

I imagine I can hear some keen-witted fellow saying, "If you know so much about organization, why don't you win in Albany County?" My answer to that is this, that the Republican organization of Albany County has the patronage of the nation, the State, the county, and the city; that it holds in its hands the hope and favor of the people; that every member of its committee is an employé of the party, whose living depends absolutely and entirely upon the party's success. The Democratic organization is the opposite. It has no power, it has no patronage, it has no favor, but it has some hope, and is maintained entirely because of its organization. If it were not for this, it could not have withstood for the last eight or ten years the sharp attacks of the powerful Republican organization of the county. On last election day the two political machines of Albany County met in a very trying battle, in which the great Republican organization was forced to extend itself to the limit to hold its own, and then failed, which was due entirely to the organization of the Democratic county committee. It might not be amiss to mention here that no city of any importance in the State, between New York and Buffalo, is in the hands of the Democrats.

Now, what we have been doing is trying to organize the party from the top down, and what I suggest is that we try to organize it from the ground up, and to organize it along lines upon which the law is based; that is, the county and election district plan—that every county be organized in a uniform way along a fixed basis, so that, when the State or national campaign comes on, it will be an easy matter to make a State organization by joining together the several county machines, all working in harmony to one end. If every county organization had a member from each election district in the county, the smallest subdivision of the county would be represented in the committee, and when the county organizations were joined together, the State organization would have a

representative in every election district in the State, having at least some practical knowledge concerning his district. The strength and power of the great Tammany organization are its simplicity and the fact that strong, simple men have been chosen to operate its machinery; and every one of these men served his apprenticeship as a district leader, and arose because of his superior fitness for the operation of Tammany organization. This organization is based upon the assembly-district plan, with every assembly district organized under the same rules and regulations, which, when woven together, makes the Democratic organization of New York City a powerful and harmonious machine of the highest type. Up the State there is no uniformity of organization in the counties.

This problem of practical political machine construction requires a great deal of serious thought to thoroughly understand. One cannot become a practical politician by traveling through the State, communicating with the several county and city leaders, any more than one can learn to play upon the violin by listening to a piano. Unless one is fond of the work and labors assiduously at it, he will never succeed in understanding the simple methods of political organization. One must build his machine within the limitations of the simplest member of the county committee.

The election and primary laws specify the powers, rights, and duties of the county committee as a party organization or machine, and make no mention of senatorial or judicial districts having any party organization rights whatever, and yet we find men advocating the theory of judicial district organization without the protection or guidance of the election law or any preceding political machine. The antithesis to the judicial district organization is the thing, the smallest political subdivision of the State, the election district. The judicial districts up the State comprise six, eight, or ten counties, and I fail to see where there is any point to be gained in the organizing of the State politically into judicial districts.

I do not believe that it is absolutely necessary that the chairman of the State committee should have this talent for political organization; I do not believe that any officer of the State committee should be chosen because of his efficiency in this direction, but I do believe that a permanent committee on organization, consisting of two or three men who thoroughly understand political organization, should be held responsible for the organization of the party up the State; that this committee should be burdened with the responsibility of perfecting an organization, and that the State committee enforce upon every county in the State the same identical system of organization. If this were done, more would have been accomplished in the way of organizing the Democratic machine of the State of New York, so far as I can ascertain by inquiry and reading, than has ever been done before. The organization of the Democratic county committee of Albany is based upon the one member from each election district idea.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

THE SPY SYSTEM OF UNCLE SAM.

By Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts.

TO SHOW the extent to which this national detective system has grown, Congress at its last session appropriated about nine million dollars to inspect various kinds of business, or more than five times the amount appropriated for similar purposes ten years ago. And there are still proposals for further increases of the system, and the end is not yet. Is an inspector who feeds at the national crib, far from the master's eye, likely to be any better than the one acting under local authority? And by the master I do not mean the President—he is only a servant; for the people are supposed to be the masters of their government. Look

pedagogy, and are losing their hold on society at large. In the increase of hoodlumism, divorce, child labor, luxury, and extravagance, there is a relaxation of moral muscle, and in distress we are turning to the schools to stem the tide of moral insufficiency. President Eliot said spend more money for education; but it is a mistake. We cannot transfer the duties of the home or of the church to the school. In his social environment, in the time he spends out of school, the child gets more education or miseducation than he gets in it. We have to come back to the old idea of having the parents purge out the moral malaria.

My Dearest Friend.

BROTHER says: "I love her";
Sister says: "What rot!"
Brother says: "She's perfect";
Sister says: "She's not."
Brother says: "So sweet is she";
Sister answers quickly:
"Don't you think that possibly
She'd grow a trifle sickly?"
Brother says: "She dresses swell";
Sister says: "Why not?
I bet that I'd look just as well
On half of what she's got."
Brother says: "You seldom find
So beautiful a face";
Sister says: "Though sweet and kind,
It's rather commonplace."
Brother says: "Her form to me
Looks mighty slim and slick";
Sister says: "I fail to see
Much beauty in a stick."
Brother says: "Just like a dream
Her lovely skin and hair";
Sister says: "You really seem
To think they're on the square."
Brother says: "I'd give my soul
To kiss her lovely dimple";
Sister says: "I bet that hole
Was stitched just pure and simple."
Brother says: "Though you're allowed
Your own views, to be sure,
You must confess she is endowed
With virtues good and pure."
Sister says: "We'll let that go,
For I do not intend
To tell you all the bad I know
About my dearest friend." MAC THOMPSON.

at the swindles connected with federally inspected banks, at the astounding corruption attaching itself to the only railroad built under national auspices, at the horrible disasters upon the sea, due in part to the failure of Federal inspectors to do their duty. I allude to these instances only to show the baselessness of the assumption that one who holds a Federal commission is infallible, and of the further assumption that the evils now connected with the government will disappear if we enter on a Utopian world, where every breath we draw will be under direction of some benevolent instrument of the Washington deity.

THE CHILD MUST HAVE HOME TRAINING.

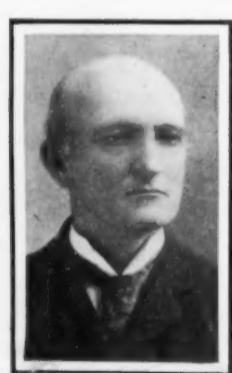
By Percival Chubb, of the Ethical-Culture Society.

OUR OLD home culture, and, worse still, the old home pieties, are disappearing. The church and Sunday school have not kept pace with modern

REAL TARIFF REVISION NECESSARY.

By President-elect Taft.

THE MOST important plank in the Republican national platform was the one relating to the revision of the tariff, which was to be fixed at an extra session of Congress as early as possible after March 4th. The standard by which that revision was to be governed was that the tariff was to be revised on principles of protection, and these principles of protection were defined as rates which are to be the measure of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, with a reasonable profit. And that, I take it, means a reasonable interest on capital, with cost of raw material and labor. The congressional tariff committee is expected to make an effort to fix the difference referred to. I am a protectionist, and I do not think that protection makes the possibility for trusts and monopolies easier than if we did not have protection. The way to stamp out monopolies and trusts is not to stamp out the whole protective system. But what that platform means is not to fix that difference at an excessive rate, and so tempt monopoly to take advantage of such excessive rate. There have been those who believed that it did not make any difference how high this rate was, but I think that platform showed them their errors. Unless we do revise in accordance with this promise, if we only make a surface revision, we shall be made accountable to the intelligent American people and shall suffer the fate that is insured to those who deceive them. It is therefore better to have no revision of the tariff and have the bill fail, unless we make it a real and honest revision.



SAMUEL W. MC CALL,
Congressman from Massachusetts.—Bell.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
President-elect of the United States.—Copyright, 1908.
by Harris & Ewing.

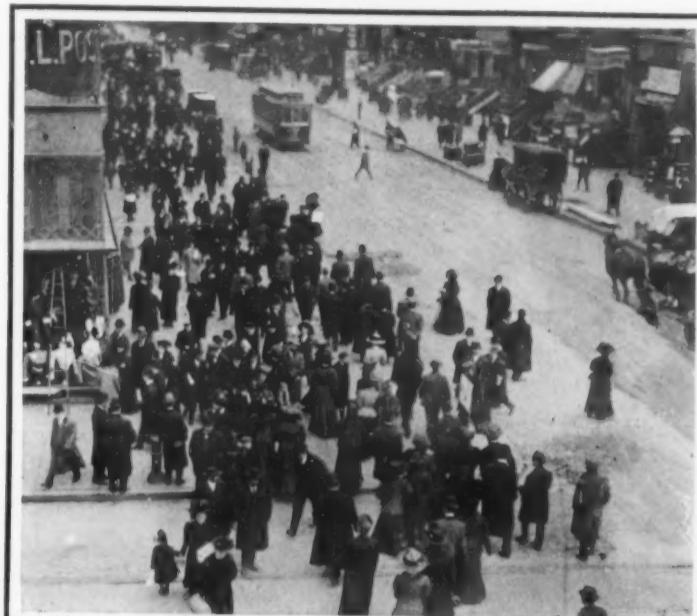


Holiday Season of 1908 Most Prosperous Ever Known

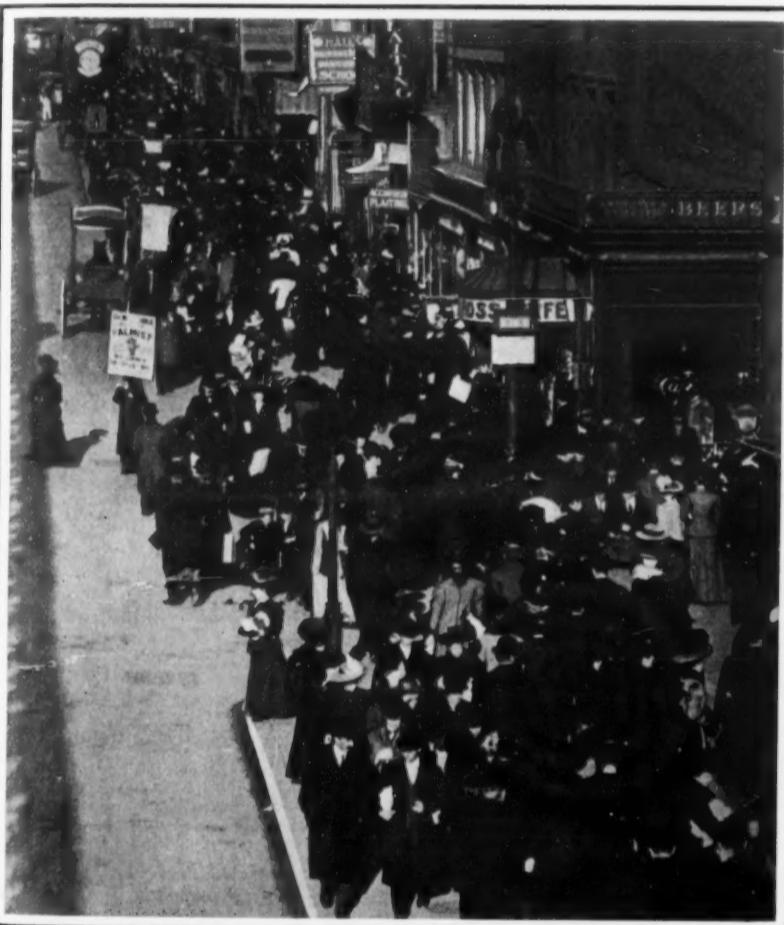
RETURN OF GOOD TIMES SHOWN IN NEW YORK BY THE GREATEST NUMBER OF GIFT-BUYERS ON RECORD



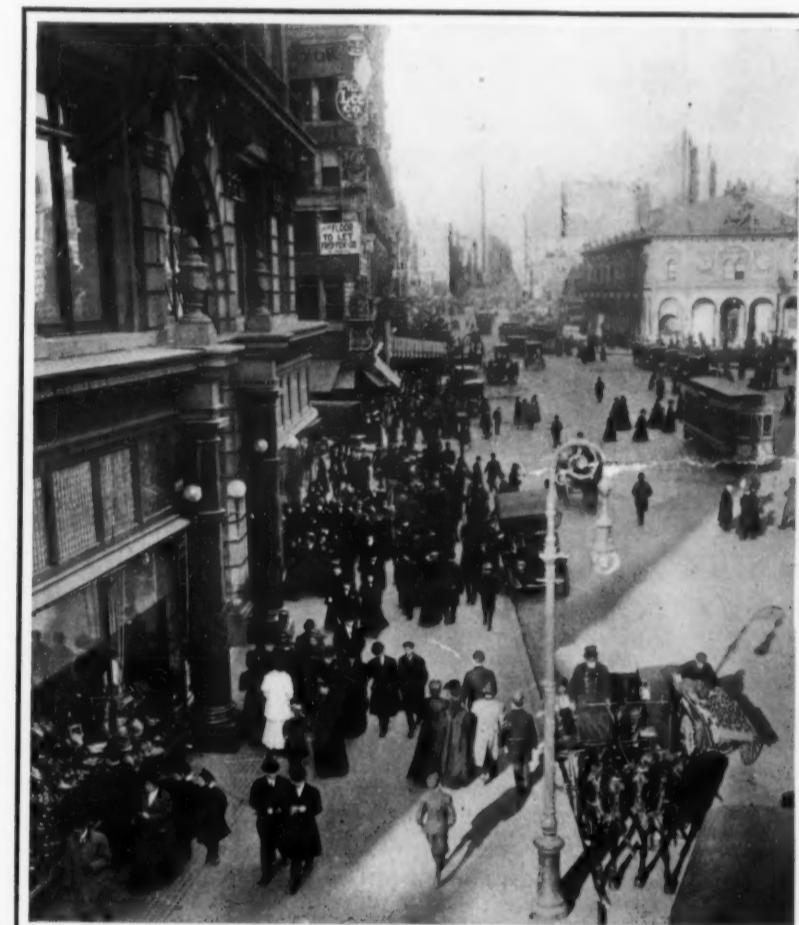
STORES ON THE EAST SIDE BESIEGED BY CUSTOMERS WITH WELL-FILLED POCKETS.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



CONSTANT PROCESSION OF PATRONS OF STORES ON FOURTEENTH STREET.
Blauvelt.



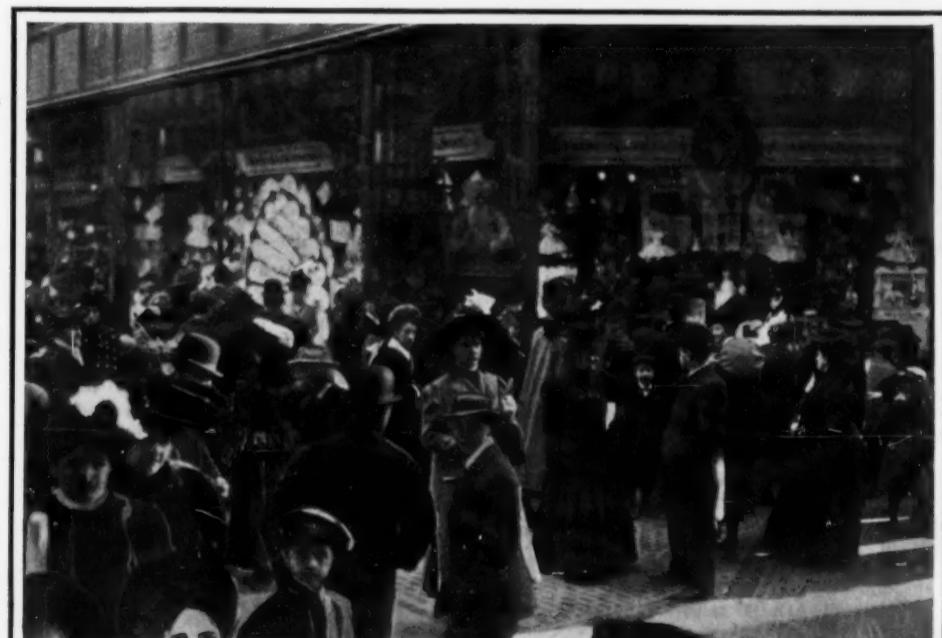
A PERFECT RUSH OF PURCHASERS IN THE RETAIL SHOPPING DISTRICT.
Paul Schumm.



BROADWAY, NEAR HERALD SQUARE, LINED WITH EAGER HOLIDAY-BUYERS.
Schumm.



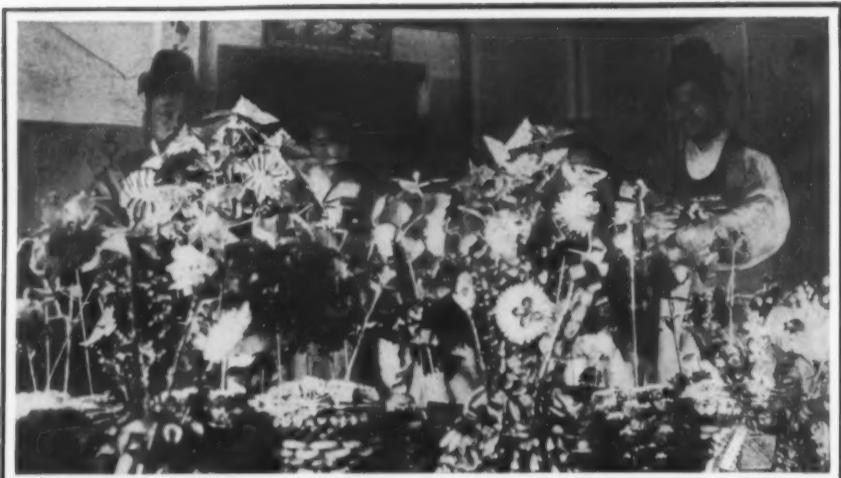
SOME OF THE COUNTLESS CURB BOOTHES ON SIXTH AVENUE PATRONIZED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.—*Blauvelt.*



A MULTITUDE OF WELL-DRESSED BUYERS ATTRACTED TO A BIG SIXTH AVENUE DEPARTMENT STORE.—*Blauvelt.*

How They Keep Christmas in Strange Korea

By Wheeler Sammons



A KOREAN CHRISTMAS FEAST, PILES OF FRUITS, CAKES, RICE, AND SO FORTH—KOREAN CHRISTIANS IN GALA ATTIRE IN BACKGROUND.



LITTLE KOREAN CHRISTIANS CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS—BOYS OF AN INTERIOR KOREAN TOWN WHO PERFORMED AN "ANGELS AND SHEPHERDS" TABLEAU.



NATIVE CHRISTIAN GIRLS IN KOREA WHO TOOK PART IN A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.



A CHRISTMAS DINNER IN KOREA SET OUT ON INDIVIDUAL TABLES.

IF SANTA CLAUS should come down a Korean chimney and succeed in reaching the native substitute for a fireplace, he would probably find himself out-of-doors and covered with the blackest of soot. The Korean fireplace is under the floor or raised sleeping platform, and Santa Claus would find no open hearths in Korea like those in front of which the American boys and girls hang their stockings, though he would have no trouble in reaching the chimney, which in Korea is simply an opening in the side wall of the low house. Then if Santa left his reindeer, and, contrary to tradition, used the door instead of the chimney, he would find the Korean stockings hardly equal in capacity to those of young America, for they are coverings for the feet only. So St. Nicholas would probably have to give up reaching the little Korean boys and girls in person, and delegate his duties to the more experienced missionaries, who have now been helping him along in the Hermit Kingdom for a number of years.

The Christians of Korea consider the details of their Christmas festivities in a somewhat different light than we do ours in America, their gifts and decorations illustrating their novel points of view in regard to these matters, while a number of ancient Oriental customs are reflected in the various native holy-day observances. White, which we use so abundantly at Christmas-tide, is absent from Korean decorations in honor of this occasion, for white is the symbol of mourning in the Hermit Kingdom. Another Korean peculiarity, which seems novel to us, is their desire to confine decorations to the open air, their favorite mode of ornamentation being arches of pine branches to span the church approaches and strings of lanterns with which to border the walks. It is stated that the Korean Christians, if left to themselves, would not decorate the interiors of their churches; but the missionaries assist at this point in the Christmas-tide preparations, and the churches are usually redolent on Christmas morning with the bracing perfume of the pine and cedar branches decorating the walls, and gathered from the countryside by the willing native church members. The Koreans also decorate the native churches with many banners of red silk, which tell of Jesus of Bethlehem in native characters of gold. The Koreans do not consider gifts of as much importance as feasts. For this reason their gifts at Christmas time are in many cases toothsome delicacies, such as an orange or a bag of sweets. They usually give each person the same sort of present, for if one Korean lad received a Christmas knife and his friend a pencil, trouble and jealousy would result at once. The native Korean Christians, if left to their own plans and ideas, would not think of having a Christmas tree, but the introduction of this charming custom by the missionaries has proved very popular, for the pine tree is symbolic to the

Koreans of a long and vigorous life. Thus the Christmas tree symbolizes, to the native Christians of the peninsula, the undying love of Christ, and points to the promise of immortality.

The children come near to being the supreme rulers in the Korean household, and so Christmas, as the children's festival, has been given an exceedingly hearty welcome by the Koreans. Moreover, Christmas helps the Korean Christians to solve a rather difficult problem, for in Korea New Year festivities enliven the most important holidays on the native calendars. On this occasion the anniversary is celebrated in a very thorough spirit, all business being suspended for the time being, while the men, donning the most gorgeous raiments in their wardrobes of all colors, give themselves and their families over to almost two weeks of pleasure and jollification. These pleasures, among certain classes, naturally degenerate at times into gambling, drunkenness, and similar excesses. The native Christians, of course, do not care to associate themselves with any holiday celebrations which might involve carousing and revelry; and for this reason, and since they must have some annual holiday, the church members have taken Christmas-tide as a suitable semi-substitute for the Oriental New Year festivities. Christmas is an ideal semi-substitute in this matter, since it precedes the native New Year holidays and affords ample opportunity for the enjoyment of clean and wholesome entertainments, coupled with a chance to display new and well-cut clothes.

The native church-goers enter into the preparations for the Christmas-tide festivities with unusual willingness and vim. Some of them collect the necessary funds, while others gather evergreens, prepare refreshments, make paper flowers, sew banners, and decorate the churches under the guidance of the missionaries. Every family is sure to provide at least one pretty lantern for the Christmas Eve "light display." The missionaries usually arrange little Christmas entertainments, in which the children take the leading parts, reciting dialogues of a religious nature, or poems, and singing appropriate hymns. The children are usually dressed in a symbolic manner for these occasions, and take off their parts very well. On account of the absence in Korea of kindergartens, kindergarten recitals, and theatres in the modern sense of the word, these entertainments are very popular with the natives and prove great drawing cards. Frequently such an entertainment is first given for the men, and then repeated to the women, since the two sexes do not usually intermingle in Korean audiences. The children are always the backbone of these entertainments, the decorations and refreshments being but side issues, and during Christmas week the children of the Christians run gayly about the streets in their most gorgeous dresses. Indeed, the Korean children completely outshine their elders on this occasion and similar ones. During Christmas week the native churchyards are bright with decorations of evergreens and banners, while in the little country towns many of the Christians fly symbolic flags over their houses. In other respects, with a few exceptions, the Korean Christians' manner of observing Christmas resembles ours, preaching and other church exercises taking up much of Christmas Day.

The Koreans are an unusually inquisitive people. The open-air Christmas decorations both delight the eye and attract curious natives who have not joined the church. These "sight-seers" come in great numbers to investigate the cause of the lanterns, arches, banners, and the general air of festivity. This affords the missionaries and native workers an excellent opportunity to impress on these people some of the fundamental truths of our religion.

The gifts given at the Christmas entertainments in the native Korean churches are usually of a simple, useful character, and are the same for all comers. Some churches distribute native calendars, differing from the usual ones in that they show the Sabbath according to Korean count, while others give combination gifts, such as a tract, towel, and cake of soap to each member. Soon after a recent Christmas celebration in Korea, during which the above-mentioned

(Continued on page 22.)



GOING TO CHURCH ON A CHRISTMAS MORNING IN KOREA.

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Theatrical Attractions of the New Year

By Harriet Quimby

THE multimillionaire from a new point of view has been presented by Mr. Cleveland Moffett to theatre-goers in his new play, "The Battle," in which Mr. Wilton Lackaye is admirably playing the leading part at the Savoy Theatre. Despite the many inconsistencies and flashes of superfluous melodrama which the play contains, it has proved to be the best as an entertainment of the several recent plays which have dealt with the absorbing topic of capital and labor. The problem with which Mr. Moffett treats would undoubtedly work out very differently in real life, but in the play it serves its purpose of interesting audiences and at the same time giving the millionaire, who has been so harshly handled by Charles Klein and other playwrights, a chance to redeem himself. Although the author has made a Herculean effort to keep on the fence and to let the capitalist fight out his own proof of the survival of the fittest, "The Battle" is essentially a rich man's play. Owners of "lung blocks" should flock to it as a balm to conscience, for among other things Mr. Moffett points out with seeming logic that the discomfort suffered in foul and reeking tenements is due largely to the improvidence of the dwellers therein rather than to the wealthy landlords who have heretofore borne the blame.

"Fewer marble clocks and more soap," is the sentiment of the millionaire hero. "Anybody can make a living." And, to prove his theory, this

especially against Haggleton, the millionaire owner of tenements. Haggleton, during a visit to his tenements, hears Ames express his views against capitalists, and he learns later that the boy is his son. Fearing to antagonize him should he disclose his real identity, Haggleton proposes to win him on his own merits, and to that end assumes a new name and becomes a wage earner.

Despite the existing labor conditions, which baffle many really able men, audiences at the Savoy are expected to deduce that the millionaire in disguise, having been born under a lucky star, finds lucrative employment at once. In an incredibly short time he is starting a bakery trust, and his tenement companions are scheming with him. They plan to install a machine which will do away with the work of six men, entirely forgetting the fact that by so doing six home supporters will be thrown out of work. Their money-making instinct is aroused, and as prosperity beams they become less and less bitter against the rich. One of the most rampant among the socialists so far forgets himself as to propose the use of a new yeast, which will swell the dough and increase the profits on each loaf of bread. A romance with the usual obstacles runs through the play, but in the last act the millionaire, who, in atonement for his earlier methods of money-getting, is giving away millions for the improvement of the poor, wins his son, his son wins his rebellious socialist sweetheart, and



MAUDE ADAMS, AMERICA'S BEST LOVED ACTRESS, NOW PLAYING IN THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY DRAMA, "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS," AT THE EMPIRE.—Moffett.



EDDIE FOY, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN, IN TWO ROLES IN HIS NEWEST MUSICAL PLAY CALLED "HAMLET," AT THE CASINO.
J. Smith.



ELSIE FERGUSON AND WILTON LACKAYE, IN "THE BATTLE," WHICH HAS FOUND PUBLIC FAVOR, AT THE SAVOY.
National Photo Co.



JOSEPH O'MARA, IN THE WHIMSY CAL IRISH MUSICAL COMEDY, MAKING A SUCCESS, AT THE BROADWAY.—Gilbert & Bacon.



JULIA MARLOWE AS "YVONNE," IN HER NEW PLAY, "THE GODDESS OF REASON," WHICH WILL COME TO NEW YORK EARLY IN THE SEASON.—Bangs.

all ends happily with everybody making money.

A musical comedy which has entered upon a successful career, with a whirl of singers and dancers, novel musical turns, effective staging, and a stunning chorus, is "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway," with Eddie Foy, at the Casino. Anything more incongruous than Eddie Foy as Hamlet would be impossible to conceive were it not for the fact that Nat Goodwin once had the temerity to appear in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." With the memory of the latter performance in mind, it proved a distinct relief to learn that, although Mr. Foy really dons the costume of the melancholy Dane, and looks handsome in it, too, he does not for an instant lose sight of the fact that the production is a musical burlesque and that he is the principal fun-maker. With the exception of one short scene, "Hamlet" has very little to do with the flimsy plot, which holds together the story of a summer in the mountains. A scheming hotel manager, in the hope of holding his dissatisfied guests another fortnight, devises an entertainment which finally takes the form of a pastoral presentation of "Hamlet." The actor who has been engaged to play the part fails to appear, and a wandering clown, who with a trained bear stops at the hotel for food, is pressed into service to play Hamlet, of whom he is hearing for the first time. The result may be better imagined than told. Mr. Foy loses no opportunity to make fun out of the situations which present themselves. The entertainment bubbles with laughs, many of which are provoked by Miss Maude Raymond, who shares with Mr. Foy in the applause.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
84. MABEL BARRISON, IN "THE BLUE MOUSE," AT THE LYRIC.
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

"The Telegraph of the Future."

THIS was the descriptive phrase used by a distinguished congressman in describing, before the House of Congress, the Delany System of Rapid Automatic Telegraphy now operating as the Telepost.

A year ago comparatively few people would have understood what any one was talking about had the word "Telepost" been heard in a casual conversation. Now, however, there is probably not a community in the country reached by Uncle Sam's mails that does not know something definite about this new and really wonderful system of automatic telegraphy that sends messages whizzing over the wires at the speed of a thousand words a minute. The Telepost is the perfected result of many years of scientific effort to achieve what electricians regarded as the inevitable outcome of the telegraphic art—the mechanical transmission of messages. Several inventors devised machinery that would automatically transmit messages at high speed, and as early as 1879 one of the systems was put into experimental operation. Unfortunately for those earlier inventions, the electricians were unable to cope with their arch-enemy, the "static" charge of a telegraph wire. Therefore, while the system worked splendidly in favorable weather conditions, it was "put out of commission" by atmospheric changes, induction currents, and other disturbances, and rendered impracticable. Other automatics were brought forward, but in each instance the "static" interfered so persistently with their operation that continuous service could not be maintained. After these futile experiments electricians in general came to the conclusion that, ideal as automatic telegraphy was in theory, it could not be realized in successful practice. But Mr. Patrick B. Delany, an expert electrical engineer and the inventor of many telegraphic improvements, announced to his friend and associate, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, that he was going after "static," as he believed the problem could be solved by patient effort.

He devoted himself with determined energy to experiments which he hoped would make him master of the principle. He devised new mechanisms and applied new theories to the working out of a system that occupied him for fifteen years before he finally discovered how to deal with "static" (which may be described to the lay mind as the excess electricity with which a wire is saturated, and which must be "cleared" before signals can be sent. It is a very tricky element). In 1903 he obtained from the United States government a basic patent on his invention for the control and use of the "static"—a patent that gives him, and through him the Telepost Company, the exclusive right to the only method by which rapid automatic telegraphy is possible. He succeeded where many earnest and brilliant predecessors failed, for the Delany System of Rapid Automatic Telegraphy, known as the Telepost, has conclusively demonstrated its reliability and efficiency in every kind of weather, under the most exacting conditions, and sends its one thousand words a minute through when storm influences make hand transmission impossible.

Remarkable as Mr. Delany's achievement is from a scientific viewpoint, its real importance lies in the fact that it clears the way for the almost inestimable boon of cheap telegraphy. The ability to send telegrams at the rate of one thousand words a minute means that the Telepost can transmit over one wire as many messages as ordinary telegraph companies can transmit over seventeen wires, and with four wires can do all the business that other companies can do with sixty-eight—which is assuming that the methods at present in use permit the sending of sixty words a minute on an average. But as the president and general manager of the principal telegraph company says their average rate is but fifteen words a minute, the Telepost could accomplish with two wires what the hand-operated systems obviously would require one hundred and thirty-three wires to perform.

With such a very great economy in the matter of construction, maintenance, etc., the Telepost can operate very profitably with low tolls; and, however gratifying it may be to a public that has long paid the very highest rates in the world, it is not surprising that the Telepost sends messages at the charge of a cent a word, half a cent a word, or one-quarter of a cent a word, according to the character of the message. But even this low rate is minimized by the fact that distance makes no difference in the cost of a Telepost message, the charges being the same between any two points. The saving to business men communicating between New York and Chicago, or St. Louis, or St. Paul, or San Francisco, etc., will be enormous in the course of a year, and they will heartily welcome the extension of a system that offers them such practical benefits.

There are many notably interesting features about the Telepost besides its speed and cheapness. It has, for example, three quite unique services in addition to that of transmitting regular telegrams. One of these is "telecarding," which is sending a postcard by wire. Though this is not done literally, it is in effect thus: The writer fills in a "telecard" (the same size as a postcard) and hands it in to the Telepost office (or he can drop it into a post-office box to be delivered in due form by the letter carrier), and the Telepost will wire the message to the point of destination or to the nearest Telepost office to that point, where it will be typed on to a similar card addressed to the person for whom it is intended, and delivered through the mails. By this means Telecard messages could be written in New York and be de-



INVENTOR DELANY AND CHIEF ENGINEER LARISH READING FROM A TELEPOST INSTRUMENT WHICH HAS BEEN "SLOWED DOWN" TO A SPEED TO PERMIT READING BY SOUND.

livered to an address in Chicago in two hours, instead of in the twenty or thirty hours required to transport a postcard between the two cities. As the "telecard" service carries ten words for ten cents, it will undoubtedly soon be a very popular means of communication in cases where messages are urgent, though not of enough importance in the matter of time to necessitate delivery by special messenger.

Popular appreciation of the Telepost is shown in the desire to secure stock in the enterprise, the whole of Series A and a large proportion of Series B having been subscribed. The remainder of the latter series is going rapidly. In a very little while the company will have several additional sections in operation, and in the next half dozen months, at the present rate of progress, will have enough important territory covered to insure it profitable commercial business. It will not take many years to extend the Telepost throughout the entire country.

The Telepost has already done enough to give practical significance to the description of it a few months ago as "the telegraph of the future," for it is certainly on the way to a command of the telegraphic field.

The fiscal agents of the company, the Sterling Debuture Corporation, Brunswick Building, Madison Square, New York City, will give full particulars to any one desiring special information concerning Mr. Delany's system, which represents the greatest advance made in the telegraphic art since the original discoveries of Morse. Write and ask them for their "Booklet No. 150," which contains all the facts, and which will be sent without charge to any one who is interested in this latest development of improved telegraphy.

E. C. R.

\$100 That Made \$20,000.

WHEN Anton Williman perfected a new crate for packing and shipping fruit, only a few of his friends realized his opportunity to make a splendid fortune.

You see, the industry of packing and shipping fruit and produce in the United States is of immense proportions. In a year the fruit and vegetables shipped by the railroads in the United States reach the huge amount of nearly twenty-two million tons.

If this produce were loaded in wagons, two tons to each wagon, with a team of horses attached, there would be a string of wagons and teams reaching one and a half times around the globe! Nearly all of this immense fruit and vegetable output is put up in packages for shipment—crates, barrels, boxes, and basins.

The manufacture of crates for the packing of fruit and other produce is an enormous industry, but until now there has never been a crate devised that would preserve the fruit, or one which, after it had been emptied, could be taken apart and used over and over again.

It has long been known that a splendid fortune awaited the man who could design and manufacture such a crate.

This is what Anton Williman has done. His first factory, a small initial plant, is located at Washington, Mass. An enormous demand has arisen at once for the Williman crate.

To supply this demand, Mr. Williman is preparing to make a large increase in his manufacturing facilities. He is a skilled draughtsman, machinist, and manufacturer; he has had charge of the mechanical end of many large enterprises. He enjoys the finest reputation for honesty and industry. But Mr. Williman is not wealthy. He is unable to increase his business, as he should, with his own money.

Big shippers saw that millions of these crates were needed immediately in the great fruit industry. Mr. Williman received offers to sell outright all his business and rights. Men who had money saw the opportunity for a fortune which lay in the manufacture of this crate, and wanted to take advantage of it.

But Mr. Williman realized as well as any one that the remarkable product of his ingenuity, study, and skill should make a fortune for him and those whom he invited into the company with him. Naturally he did not care to see another man reap all the benefit of his genius and industry.

So he offered his shares to friends and others whom he wanted to have go in with him and share in the profits of his business. These profits should be very large.

Those who have bought some of the shares of Mr.

Williman's company may expect to receive a very handsome income on a small investment, because they have secured a holding in this business in the early stage of its progress.

It is by investing in the beginning in companies which produce a great necessity that extraordinary profits are made. An investment of only \$100 in the Bell Telephone at the beginning bought an asset now worth \$20,000! After such companies have reached a large profit-paying basis, an investment in their stock pays only the usual interest return.

The offer which Mr. Williman has made to his friends represents the same opportunity for immense returns as an investment with Alexander Graham Bell when he was just introducing his product.

Mr. Williman's shares are now selling at a low price. They should advance very rapidly in value, and soon be entirely off the market, as there is a tremendous demand for these shares. If you would know the details of this extraordinary opportunity for money-making, it is suggested that you write immediately to Mr. F. F. Stoll, secretary Williman Manufacturing Company, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and ask him to send you full information. You should mention having read this item in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

W. G.

How a Few Dollars Made a Fortune.

AMONG the most interesting commercial facts in this country are the astonishing fortunes which are being made by magazine publishers.

Every year more than the immense sum of about \$80,000,000 is spent in buying advertising space and in buying copies of periodicals. A large portion of this huge amount of money becomes profits for magazine owners.

The great popular monthly publications have risen to wealth and prominence so quickly that only \$100 invested in Munsey's a few years ago is now worth between \$10,000 and \$12,000, and is earning dividends at the rate of \$1,000 a year.

McClure's Magazine made a profit for its stockholders of 1,000 per cent. in about ten years. The total annual income of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, both of which are owned by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, is not far from \$6,000,000. The *Cosmopolitan*, *Everybody's*, the *Outlook*, and others are immensely profitable.

Unfortunately, however, magazine readers have rarely had an opportunity to share in these splendid earnings. Nearly all the magazines are, in each case, owned by a few individuals, who receive all the enormous income.

A chance to secure an interest in one of the great popular magazines, on a basis that insures absolute safety and gives a liberal share of all the profits of the business, is an opportunity that attracts the immediate attention of the shrewdest investors.

Such an opportunity is open for you in the absolutely unprecedented profit-sharing offer of *Hampton's Broadway Magazine*.

Hampton's Broadway has broken all records for magazine success. Within a remarkably short time it has become a leader in the magazine field. It is the liveliest, fastest-growing, most thriving popular monthly periodical in the country. By the sheer force of its strength, originality, brightness, and intrinsic merit, this periodical has become everywhere recognized as the great, big, new magazine of America.

This simply means that *Hampton's Broadway* should be one of the greatest profit-payers. This magazine's offer gives the same opportunity for profit which you would have had in *Munsey's*, *Everybody's*, and others on the ground-floor basis.

Hundreds of men and women from every State and Territory in the United States, as well as from many foreign countries, have taken advantage of this remarkable profit-sharing plan. Among these are men and women who are among the most prominent and successful in the country.

The offer will soon be closed. If you have \$50, \$100, or \$1,000 which you would like to invest where it will be safe and earn unusually large dividends, you should find out about the offer of *Hampton's Broadway* before it is too late. Write to Caleb O. Litchfield, secretary *Hampton's Broadway Magazine*, Herald Square, New York, and ask him to send you the booklet, "Profits in Magazine Publishing." Tell Mr. Litchfield that you read this item in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

J. W.

A Great Manufacturing Plant.

THE O. M. Edwards Company's plant, at Syracuse, N. Y., is one of the largest and most modern in its appointments in the country. The product of this company is shipped to all parts of the world. It consists of window fixtures for passenger cars, dwellings, and office buildings; tin barrel spring rollers for window shades and sash balances, steel trap doors for passenger coaches, metal sash and mouldings, building hardware and specialties, automobile sundries, wind shields, tire holders, trunk racks, etc.

In addition to the extensive machine rooms, a thoroughly equipped wood-working department and brass foundry are maintained, the products of which are utilized in the manufacture of the specialties above mentioned. This company has the reputation of producing devices of the highest degree of quality, efficiency, and merit, which has caused them to be made standard upon the leading railroad systems and United States government vessels.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

A S TO the future of the stock market: A January rise, such as is generally looked for on the enormous disbursements which follow dividend and interest payments at the beginning of the year, could hardly carry the market safely to a much higher plane than it touched before the recent break. If it should give a new impetus to the bull movement, I repeat that the temptation on the part of the heavy holders to part with their holdings would be so great that it might be well-nigh irresistible. It would not be difficult for leading financiers, acting in concert, to start a liquidation that might result in a serious decline and enable them to repurchase securities at a lower level in anticipation of a rise in spring, predicated on improved business conditions and a fairly satisfactory crop outlook. This is what they recently did, and on the break they bought freely of certain lines of stocks, in the hope of reaping a profit on the January rise which has been looked for.

The market has been violating precedents so freely of late that all predictions are questioned. The expected

Then and Now.

COMPLETE RECOVERY FROM COFFEE ILLS.

"About nine years ago my daughter, from coffee drinking, was on the verge of nervous prostration," writes a Louisville lady. "She was confined for the most part to her home."

"When she attempted a trip downtown she was often brought home in a cab and would be prostrated for days afterward."

"On the advice of her physician she gave up coffee and tea, drank Postum, and ate Grape-Nuts for breakfast."

"She liked Postum from the very beginning, and we soon saw improvement. To-day she is in perfect health, the mother of five children, all of whom are fond of Postum."

"She has recovered, is a member of three charity organizations and a club, holding an office in each. We give Postum and Grape-Nuts the credit for her recovery."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

slump before election did not occur, and the expected rise after election was not of much account, while the smart break in Christmas week was unlooked for, though it was generally expected a little later. The tariff-revision scare may prove to be a handicap on Wall Street for some months to come.

It may be unpopular to say that the stock market has been boomed a little too much and that prices are higher than conditions justify, but this is as it appears to me and to a great many others who have watched the currents of Wall Street for years. Everybody knows that after the market has had an extraordinary rise the chances all favor a decline, just as an era of low prices precedes a general advance. If we were in the full swing of prosperity once more, the advance in Wall Street, carrying stocks beyond the level preceding the panic, would be justified; but the propositions to impose still greater restrictions on the railroads, to employ the public's money in a useless attempt to secure a revaluation of them, to make a sweeping reduction in the tariff, and to put many protected products on the free list do not add to the hopefulness of the railway and industrial outlook.

In spite of the strained effort to sustain the prices of steel and iron stocks in the face of reduced earnings and a threat of a general break in prices, there are those who fear that a smashing revision of the tariff will hurt these stocks more than any other. I doubt if we appreciate the vital importance of the protective tariff. A number of witnesses who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, to protest against a reduction of the tariff on their commodities, did not hesitate to say that if protection were withdrawn they would be obliged to go out of business. The reply of Mr. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader in Congress, to one of these, was, "Then go out of business!" If this is the sentiment that animates the tariff-smashers, it is easy to see what may happen not only to the iron and steel, but to many other protected industries before the close of the year.

I do not look for a return of prosperity in full measure this year, and it certainly will not come unless the railroads are left alone and unless tariff revision is made on conservative lines, with the elimination of radicals like Champ Clark, who do not seem to care whether or not our manufacturers are driven out of business and the American workingman sent to the soup house. It only needs a little bit of a scare in Wall Street to make the market look sick and to give the expectant bears the innings they have been waiting for so patiently. I take little stock in the figures given to show that the steel trust is earning from six to eight per cent. on its common shares, or that Union Pacific common is earning twenty per cent., Southern Pacific common twelve per cent., etc. It is very singular that some of the corporations that are said to be earning such large dividends are at the same time heavy borrowers of money on new issues of securities.

I have repeatedly said that the steel trust was not charging off anything like what it should for depreciation. If these charges were as large as they were before the panic, dividends on the common would not be earned and those on the preferred would be in jeopardy. As long as the combination holds and the tariff remains as it is, the steel trust can make a good statement; but the railroads, who are the greatest customers of the iron and steel concerns, are not generally ordering rails and equipment, and will not until public sentiment concerning them experiences a change. It is for this reason that every good citizen should be interested in the work of the Railway Business Association, recently formed by representatives of many large manufacturing concerns that supply the railroads with their equipment, and represent a combined capital of nearly one-half billion dollars.

These establishments employ over one and one-half million men in their factories, most of them skilled workmen at high wages. They want to keep their factories open and their employees busy. They distribute nearly two and one-half billion dollars a year in wages and for the purchase of supplies, and believe that they have a right to a hearing and

(Continued on page 80.)

FINANCIAL

[Established 1867]

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—The Weekly Financial Review.

It is important to the investor to be informed as to the conditions affecting the securities he has bought or intends to buy. "The Weekly Financial Review" is a small four-page Editorial Sheet, which treats broadly and without prejudice current events in the Financial, Commercial and Political World as they bear upon Securities and other Investments and is of interest and value to Investors and Business Men. The Review will on application be mailed regularly without charge to those interested. J. S. Bachelder & Co. (Members, New York Stock Exchange), Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

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THE JUDGE CO.
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 19.)

to warn the people to stop the constant agitation against the railroads by Legislatures, Congress, and the press. Are they not right? Can we expect a revival of prosperity and a well-founded bull movement in the stock market until the heavy hand of oppression has been lifted from our great enterprises?

The reason why the announcement that the loading up of railroads like the Rock Island, 'Frisco, and others with a new burden of bonded debt is welcomed as a bull sign, is because this removes the fear of receiverships. Money was needed. It had to be had, and the loans were secured at a costly sacrifice, but the properties are saved. They have been tided over an era of depression, and with better times, no doubt, will ultimately be found among the dividend-payers again. How many railroads in this country were on the verge of receiverships during the past year few know, for their secrets were well kept; but doubt as to their ability to weather the gale was the cause of the low prices at which their bonds have been sold. The Rock Island and the 'Frisco are now undoing the rash work they did during the boom era a few years ago, when a speculative crowd secured control of Rock Island and 'Frisco at extravagant figures, quadrupled the obligations of the Rock Island, and then undertook to market the stock at absurd figures.

Millions were made in this operation by the promoters of the enterprise, and if they lost something in the slump no one will feel very bad. Operations of the kind that were carried on in Rock Island and other properties during the boom had a great deal to do with the antagonism of the public toward the railroads. In the new year, even if it should bring a resumption of prosperous conditions and a stronger stock market, we shall not have a repetition of such exploits in Rock Island and other properties as we witnessed during the frenzied boom that culminated a little over a year ago. So much for one lesson taught the public by the panic. But how long will it be remembered?

S. W. P., Chicago: My answers are confined to securities dealt in on Wall Street.

D. New York, N. Y.: All the information I have is embraced in the literature the company presents. It has prominent men connected with its management, and it might be well to communicate with them.

L. San Antonio, Texas: 1. Mr. Gould has denied the report that the T. and P. was to be made a holding company; but there are those that still believe that because of its omnibus charter the company may be used for such a purpose. The road has a great future if it can escape too oppressive legislation.

2. Both American Woolen and Locomotive pref. are suffering from the business depression, and the present price does not represent trade conditions. Unless the latter improve there must be further liquidation. 3. I do not advise Denver and Rio Grande pref. at present. 4. Southern Pacific has enjoyed a substantial rise, but on its earnings higher prices are expected. 5. I said some weeks ago that the market had been advanced too rapidly.

H. Fayetteville, N. C.: 1. The slump was one indication that the market had been advanced too rapidly. It may not decline ten points throughout, but it would not be surprising if it did; for, after a market has had a prolonged and decisive rise and discounted whatever of prosperity is in sight, the chances are more in favor of a decline than of a further advance. For this reason I advise against trading on a slender margin. 2. I would have nothing to do with the tipsters or tipping bureaus.

They are dangerous. 3. Any of the market letters to which I have referred are good, but it might be well for you to read all of them. They will be sent without charge on application to the firms that issue them. 4. There has been talk of an advance in N. P., but it seems to me that it takes a good deal of money for a venture in it, and that S. P. is more attractive just now.

Steel, St. Paul, Minn.: Carnegie's statement that

there is plenty of iron ore in sight puts an end to the claim of the steel trust that, because of its ore bodies,

it is better off than all its competitors, and that these ore bodies must increase rapidly in value.

I learned recently that iron-ore mines are being opened in Canada, which promises to excel in value in the famous Lake Superior deposits. Carnegie's statement that he never owned a share of stock, but only the bonds,

of the steel trust, is also interesting. If the tariff on steel and iron products should be substantially reduced the effect on the earnings of the company would be severely felt, and I doubt if dividends on the common would be paid. Nevertheless, there are others that hold a different view. As a holder of U. S. Steel you ought to post yourself on the property by reading the interesting pamphlet on "What Is U. S. Steel Worth?" just prepared by Curtis, Freeman & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 25 Broad Street, New York. A copy will be sent you without charge if you will write to the firm and ask for their "Circular No. 133."

A. Westchester, Conn.: 1. It is not a Wall Street proposition, and nothing is known of it on the exchange.

2. I find no record of it in the Manual of Statistics. I would advise you to write to the trust company, you mention, which may have the information.

3. A speculation is never safe. Otherwise it would be an investment and not a speculation, but C. U. T. is being bought by those who believe that the Chicago traction situation is being solved and that there is speculative value in local traction securities.

4. I would not advise you to take a loss in your Lake Superior Cor.

Its recent activity and renewed strength confirm the suspicion that the Steel Trust or some other strong corporation would like to secure control.

5. The circular of the company that I saw asked the bondholders to contribute so that the property could be bought in at foreclosure.

Those who do not contribute will probably be left out by the reorganizers who advance the necessary funds for the rescue of the property.

6. The bondholders of the Dominion have appointed a committee to see what can be done with the property.

(Continued on page 24.)

STANDARD OIL COMPANY—

A Protest and a Warning

26 BROADWAY, DEC. 19, 1908.

To the Press and Public:

Moved by many recent publications of false, misleading, and injurious statements regarding its acts, motives, and associations in business and otherwise, the STANDARD OIL COMPANY, at the risk of tiring the public by reiteration of a well-founded complaint, hereby enters a protest and a warning against all such unauthorized and unfounded publications.

It has, for instance, been widely stated of late that the Corn Products Refining Company and a proposed corporate body to engage in the Smelting Industry are either directly or indirectly related to or financed by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY. These and all such statements are untrue. The Standard Oil Company is interested in its many industries growing out of the producing, manufacturing, and marketing of oil and its products, and in no others.

Another branch of misstatement lightly indulged in is of the kind attributing outside commercial and speculative action to the Company in the guise of "Standard Oil interests," "the Standard Oil crowd," "the Rockefeller interests," "the Standard Oil banks," and so on, often backing up these inventions by so-called statements of "a Standard Oil official" (unnamed), "one close to the Standard Oil," and so on, through the various shades of anonymity.

Against these and similar inventions, we take, then, this means of bringing the matter before the public, for the public's as well as for the Company's protection, and respectfully insist, as we have done before, that no credit whatever be given to any statement regarding the STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S views, acts, or intentions unless the same be duly vouched for by an executive official of the Company or by its designated attorneys.

CHAS. T. WHITE,

Assist. Sec'y of the Standard Oil Company.

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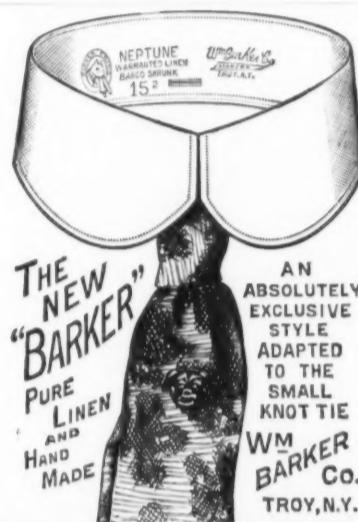
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THE BOY WHO KNEW—"Stale, sir."
—Sketch.



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MRS. SMITH—"I can't help the way yer stand, Harry!"



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MISTRESS (of artistic bent)—"And don't forget the potatoes, Jane."

COOK (who has listened and learned)—"No, ma'am. Will you 'ave 'em in their jackets or in the noode?"

—Sketch.

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The J. P. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, has just published the third volume in the French Men of Letters Series, "François Rabelais" (\$1.50 net). To the student of French literature this series is of no small value, as the writers chosen for it are critics of accepted standing. Arthur Tilley is responsible for this new Rabelais biography, which is ably written, with a keen insight into the books and people of the French Renaissance, to which group belonged Rabelais. The books in this series are uniformly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, and the publishers promise other biographies on French writers.

From the interesting catalogue of the T. Y. Crowell Company, New York, we have selected for mention a new edition of Henry D. Thoreau's "Cape Cod," illustrated with photographs taken by Clifton Johnson. With the steadily increasing number of readers to whom the writings of the Concord hermit appeal, this interestingly illustrated edition will surely find favor. Mr. Johnson's photographs were taken in the fall of the year, October, as he states in his introductory note: "That month was the one I chose for my own visit to the cape, when I went to secure a series of pictures that illustrate this edition, for I wished to see the region as nearly as possible in the same guise that Thoreau describes it." The charm of Thoreau's description of Cape Cod, its quaint towns and quainter people, is intensified by the well-taken illustrations. Price, \$2.

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NO MAN or woman ever earned riches in a day. Wealth comes by cultivating a saving habit. Every self-made millionaire will bear testimony to this statement. To believe that you cannot make yourself comfortable financially, simply because you are able to save very little, is wrong. A common laborer, who died in New York the other day, and who had never earned more than two dollars and twenty-five cents a day, left a snug little fortune to his family. He began with little savings, a shilling or two a week, but he had the secret of making his savings earn something, for he put them in a savings bank at first, and then in mortgages or in securities equally safe. His money was therefore working for him night and day, and the interest was added to his savings up to the time of his death. Without a saving habit no one can accumulate money. Every one can and should save, and it is foolish not to do so because one can save but little. The pennies make the dollars. In France substantial companies, safe as a savings bank, sell securities in small denominations and bearing a fair rate of interest. Hundreds of millions of these are bought by the thrifty. A similar plan is now being adopted by one of the greatest fiscal institutions in the world, and it pays four and one-half per cent. interest. We refer to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. Savings-bank depositors, who receive less than four per cent., are sending their money to it, and purchasing guaranteed first-mortgage certificates. We advise our readers to write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, and ask for a copy of the attractive little booklet on "The Safe Way To Save," which shows how, by sending ten dollars a month to the company, their guaranteed certificates can be secured. Interest begins from the time that the first ten dollars is deposited. There is no better plan by which to establish a safe savings account for a child or an adult, and especially in this holiday season. It is easy to learn how to save, and the saving habit is well worth having.

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The Almost Hopeless Retrogression of Haiti.

(Continued from page 10.)

are a sort of semi-military organization, and, where the natives are concerned, are fond of showing their authority. At night they have a system of calls, which begins at ten o'clock and lasts until sunrise, making sleep nigh impossible.

The army at present consists of about ten thousand men. They are poorly paid, have dirty and uncomfortable quarters, and lead a miserable life, ruled by the iron hand of their superior officers. They get their food in many ways, and it is not uncommon to see them cooking in the streets or begging what they can from the women. All state departments are under guard day and night, and after nine p.m. all persons are challenged. Guns are stacked in the streets, and walking after dark in Haiti is anything but pleasant. Deserts are frequent, and during my stay several hundred soldiers were sent from Jacmel to Port au Prince, and three-fourths deserted on the way.

The sanitary condition of the island is about as bad as could be imagined, and the fact that these people are healthy puts an end to the germ theory—at least where the Haitian is concerned. Filth of every kind abounds, and mud holes, where hogs wallow in mire upon heaps of decaying vegetables, fill the air with nauseating odors, from which it seems would emanate disease of every kind; yet Haiti is unusually healthy. Aux Cayes is the dirtiest place on the island, and after a rain knee-high boots are needed if one wishes to walk even through the main streets.

The position of ruler of Haiti could hardly be envied when one studies the lives and deaths of men who have been so honored, for Emperor Dessalines was assassinated, President Petion (southern Haiti) died of fever, President Christophe (northern Haiti) committed suicide, President Boyer was exiled, President Herard was deposed after four months, Emperor Souloque and President Geffard fled, President Selvane was shot, President Nissage-Saget abdicated, President Domingue fled wounded, President Boisrond Canal abdicated, President Salomon abdicated and fled to Cuba, President Legitime fled to New York, President Hippolyte died as President, and Presidents Sam and Alexis are in exile.

+

How They Keep Christmas in Strange Korea.

(Continued from page 16.)

trio of gifts were given to each of the native members of the church, a missionary organizer of the event met one of the recipients of these useful presents, and inquired, for the sake of noting the spirit in which the gifts had been appreciated by the converts, if the church-goer had received any presents on Christmas Day. The man replied that he had received a book and a towel, and then said, "I was also given a cake. I cannot say that I exactly liked it, but since the missionary gave it, I knew it must be all right and perfectly safe, so I managed to eat it!"

During Christmas Day the native Christians usually visit the jails, carrying cheer and words of comfort to their wretched fellow-countrymen confined there, while other workers distribute rice and fuel among the very needy and visit the poor in general. The male members of the native congregations usually visit the countryside on Christmas Day, paying especial attention to those in trouble, and do very good work in spreading the Gospel. On account of the droughts and famines which frequently scourge Korea and its lower classes, the distribution of rice and fuel, given by the native Christians-day church goers and others, works a great and lasting good. The native adherents of the Protestant evangelical missions in Korea exceed 113,000, and they have contributed during a single year nearly \$65,000, gold, to the treasuries of their churches. Nearly 1,000 Sunday schools, with a native attendance of 7,000, and 2,500 churches, meeting places, and chapels are annually opened to Christmas celebrations in Korea.

The foreigners resident in Korea observe Christmas in as near as is possible the manner of their home land.

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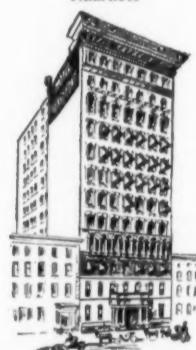
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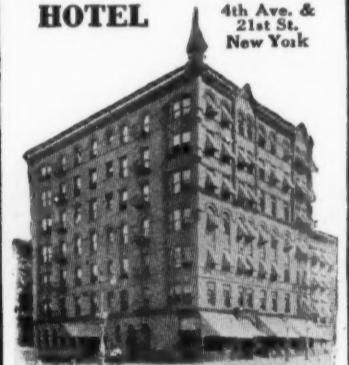
European Plan

The rates are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for a single room and bath; \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day for two rooms and bath; \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day for three rooms and bath.

HARRY L. BROWN
of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn

NEW AMSTERDAM HOTEL

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21st St.
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European Plan

Rooms with use of Bath \$1 and up. With private Bath \$2 for one, \$2.50 for two and upward.

New Baths and Plumbing

Most Convenient Location in City
From 23d Street railroad ferries or from Grand Central Station, take cars direct to hotel; no transfers.

Special Rates Made

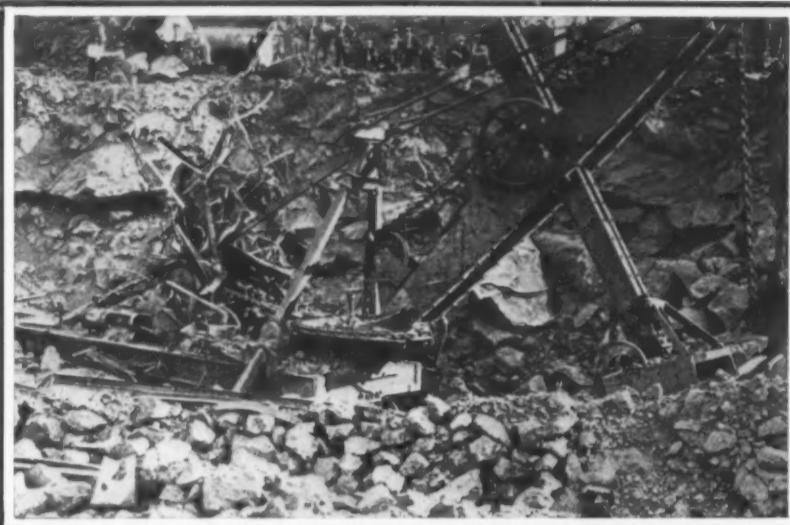
Turkey Needs Automobiles.

TURKEY is such a backward country that it was not until this year that motoring was allowed in that empire. Now many automobiles are in use in the land of the Sultan, and it is expected that the demand for them by wealthy Turks will soon largely increase. Consul-General Paris, at Smyrna, reports that road building is likely to be undertaken on a large scale, and says that American manufacturers of automobiles would have a good market in that field if they would get their agents to work at once.

"Leslie's Weekly's" Birthday.

From the Schenectady (N.Y.) Union, December 18th

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, the first Republican illustrated periodical to be published in this country and one of the foremost pictorial publications of the day, has just celebrated its fifty-third anniversary. At the beginning the weekly had a circulation of 15,000, but it rapidly attained popularity, and LESLIE'S is now the oldest surviving paper of its kind in the United States, and has attained the largest circulation it has ever enjoyed. LESLIE'S and Editor Sleicher are to be congratulated upon the success which has come to each.



TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

SCENE OF WRECK AND RUIN IN THE CUT AT BAS OBISPO AFTER AN EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE CAUSING THE DEATH OF 21 AND THE INJURY OF 28 WORKMEN.—F. S. Wickman.

Making Money in Mining.

THE THREE metals in which the mining world is most interested are gold, silver, and copper. Practically all the mining companies whose stock appears in market reports are formed to develop land containing one of these three metals. Gold being the standard of value, it is not affected in any way by a panic, no matter how severe. Silver has continued to depreciate in value for a period much longer than was first expected when it started on its decline. Copper has the advantage of being used in all the manufacturing arts, and while, at times of financial depression, it is affected in value at once by any curtailment of development in railroad construction, etc., it responds just as readily when prosperity returns. As prosperity is now returning, copper securities should be given careful attention by investors. This does not mean that one should invest his funds in the first copper company that sends him a circular of the great things that this company is going to do. As I have so often said, one should look not at such circulars, but at the men who are behind the venture. What is their reputation? Are shareholders in the company given a square deal? The man who does not look carefully before he leaps will usually find that he has literally landed in a "hole in the ground," which has absolutely no value as a mine.

The importance of careful investigation before investing is the last word that I want to leave with my readers in this my farewell message. The publishers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY have decided to discontinue my mining department after January next. All letters received by me up to this writing will be answered. I am glad to announce, however, that mining inquiries referring to stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange will be answered by Jasper, who so long and so ably has edited the regular Wall Street department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

G. G., Philadelphia: El Triunfo seems to be hard to find, and letters addressed to it are not answered.

A., Wessington, S. D.: Without knowing more about the location of the Guineas, could not give you a report.

M., Baltimore, Md.: No quotations are to be had on any of the exchanges, and I doubt if the stock has much value.

W., Milwaukee, Wis.: It is located in the vicinity of promising properties, but must be regarded as highly speculative. I would not advise its purchase.

P., Saranac Lake, N. Y.: I know nothing about the property excepting what has been printed. I have no doubt that plenty of stock can be obtained.

M., Moravia, New York: Information about the Sierra Con. can be obtained officially by addressing Joseph G. Fenster, 132 Nassau Street, one of the receivers.

K., Ridgewood, N. Y.: I would not recommend the purchase of the Empire Cobalt. The territory is not developed sufficiently to justify all the expectations regarding it.

C., Allegheny, Pa.: It is clear from the prospectus that the Bessie requires much money to prove its value, and that the capital of 1,000,000 shares makes the stock, even at the price offered you, pretty high for a mere speculation.

V., Philadelphia, Pa.: I never recommended the purchase, and all my knowledge of it was embraced in what was printed regarding it. No official reports

appear to have been sent out, and the property seems nothing more than a prospect.

C., Detroit, Mich.: Nothing is known about the Findlay Cosper Chief on our exchanges. It may be one of many new low-grade copper propositions being developed in Nevada. These are all handicapped by the present low price of copper.

S., New York: Dominion Copper is in the hands of a receiver, and the bondholders have appointed a committee to see what disposition can be made of the property. I would not advise the purchase of the stock of any company in a receiver's hands.

A., M. W., Swisssdale, Pa.: The Ross Mining and Milling Company has a number of lode and placer claims embracing an area of 300 acres, besides miscellaneous lands in San Juan County, Colorado. A good deal of money has been expended on the property which shows ore containing copper, gold and silver, but of low grade. It is a fair speculation.

Z., Stillwater, Minn.: The mill on the Banner Mining and Milling Co. property, located on Florida Mountain, Idaho, is idle because the snow has covered the tramway. The company reports that it is driving a lower tunnel to reach the ledge in granite where valuable ores are expected to be found. It is very clear that a good deal of prospecting and developing work will have to be done to establish the value of the property.

D., Glen Cove, L. I., and R., Grand Rapids, Mich.: 1. The Penn Wyoming has a capital of \$10,000,000, and paid dividends for a couple of years, and then discontinued them on account of the burning of its smelter. It has a very extensive property in Wyoming on which a great deal of money has been spent. The capital is excessive, and I doubt if a resumption of dividends can be speedily expected. 2. No report of the Little Florence is available.

M., Castleton, N. Y.: 1. The Cobalt Central has been active of late, and in common with numerous other Cobalt shares has apparently been manipulated on the curb. It does not appeal to me as an investment, but may do for a speculative turn. 2. Rawhide Coalition, after its recent pyrotechnical advance, due largely to its exploitation by insiders who subsequently sold out, is now so generally distrusted that I would not advise its purchase even on the heavy decline.

Lake Stillwater, Minn.: I agree entirely with your statement that the stockholders of a mining company are entitled to a full and satisfactory report of the condition of their properties before they are asked to put up their good money in the shape of assessments. The difficulty is that the stockholders do not combine and employ counsel and make the proper demands on the companies. Of course it is difficult to do this unless some shareholder will take the initiative, which means that he must give of his time and money. I hope some day that mining operations will be put on a higher plane than they are now.

NEW YORK, December 31st, 1908. ROSCOE.



The Best Patent-leather Shoe.

THE FASHIONABLE shoe this winter is the patent-leather shoe. The fact that a patent leather has been finally made that is guaranteed not to break has had much to do with establishing the fashion. These shoes are made by the Burt & Packard Company, at a uniform price of four dollars for patent button, box kid top, Mercedes toe, and other styles, and the shoes are sent prepaid to any address. The new catalogue just out describes the various styles and gives their price, etc. Readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY can have a catalogue free of charge if they will address the "Burt & Packard Company, Department L-4, Brockton, Mass.," and ask for one.



SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

A certain man had prepared a little water soup for his sick wife. But when he took it to her she would not touch it.

"Very well," said he; "I will add a little meat to it and eat it myself."—*Fliegende Blätter.*



The Positioning Pins and Perforated Blade

A SAFETY razor should be **safe.**

You can't have safety if there is any way for the blade to slip. The blade must be absolutely secure.

With a "safety" razor you have a removable or interchangeable blade. You can slide it in position—the difficulty is to keep it there!

Clamps and springs are uncertain. A spring weakens with use. There must be no variation—no vibration—nothing left to chance.

You can't be trusted always to see that you have placed the blade exactly in alignment.

There must be something to prevent your placing it any other way—something to insure the blade being held in exact position with relation to the guard.

The GILLETTE is the only safety razor that does not attempt to clamp the blade by one or more of its sides (a razor blade as hard and slippery as glass) and to hold it by the pressure, or spring principle.

A GILLETTE blade has three round perforations. When you drop it over the three positioning pins it can't slip. It can't get away. The blade is in perfect alignment. You can't place it out of position if you try.

How it is held there in a vice-like grip we shall explain another time.

There is no razor like the GILLETTE—no handle, no blade like it. Any man can use it. It makes shaving easy no matter how tough the beard or tender the skin. No strapping, no honing.

Standard set, \$5.00. On sale everywhere.

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385 Kimball Building, Boston
Factories: Boston, Montreal, London, Berlin, Paris

GILLETTE SALES CO.

New York Times Bldg.
Chicago
London
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Gillette Safety Razor

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.]—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE VALUE of expert testimony no one will dispute. When the experts on each side testify to the same thing, there is little room for doubt. What has all this got to do with life insurance?

What do the men who have taken out policies say when the doctor tells them they have not long to live?

What does the man who just receives a check in payment for his endowment policy say? Do these men say that they are sorry they took out policies? On

the other hand, what say the men who have put off taking out a policy until no good company will insure them? Are they glad they did not spend any money for insurance?

Get the expert testimony on both sides of the insurance question, and then decide. What one should do is proven beyond the permissibility of a doubt. Follow out the suggestion of the motto by your office desk, "Do it now!"

J., Rockville, Conn.: 1. The Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee is an excellent company, one of the strongest in its section. 2. The Casualty Company to which you refer reports a handsome surplus and makes a good showing.

C., Springfield, Mass.: It is impossible to estimate the value of your endowment, but the company will be obliged to pay you whatever the contract calls for, and it undoubtedly will do so, as the Prudential is among the best of the leading insurance companies. The premium at your age is about the average.

D. S., Toledo, Ohio: 1. The Metropolitan Surety Company of New York City has been ordered to cease accepting new business by the State insurance department because of an impairment of capital. 2. The control of the Provident Savings Life has fallen into the hands of strong business interests, and the Hon. E. E. Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Insurance for Colorado, will be the new president. This company's solvency is not questionable, and with an efficient management it ought to regain the excellent position it formerly held.

J., Leland, Ill.: The Central Life Assurance Society of Ottawa is an assessment association, established in 1905. I do not believe in assessment insurance, because, as I have frequently stated, the assessments increase as the ages of the members increase, and are, therefore, most oppressive at a time when they should be the lightest. In an old-line company the premium is fixed at the outset, while in an assessment association you never know how much it will eventually be, and as the death rate increases the assessments become so heavy that the disruption of the association often follows.

Father, Springfield, Illinois: 1. Considering your circumstances, the best thing to do is to provide an income for your daughter so that no matter what happens to you, she will have at least sufficient to live upon. I know no better way than to take one of the new monthly income policies offered by the Prudential. In case of your death a monthly income of \$10 to \$50 would be paid regularly by check to your daughter during a period of 20 years, which would bring her up to the time when she would be self-supporting or settled in life. The cost of this policy is so reasonable that it is very popular. The details regarding the new income policy will be sent you promptly if you will write to the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., addressing "Dept. S.," and asking for the circulars regarding it.

Hermut

Williams' Shaving Soap

The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face."

Yields a lather that keeps moist to the end of the shave. This means that your face won't feel "scraped" after shaving.

May be had in the form of Shaving Sticks or Shaving Tablets.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 20.)

G., Denver, Col.: Nothing is known of it on the Stock Exchange.

V., Franklin, Minn.: It is not listed on the exchanges and I only know such facts as were presented in the statement to which you refer.

Post Card, Minneapolis: I doubt if any monopoly exists in the product to which you refer, but cannot advise you as it is not a Wall Street institution.

W., Adrian, Mich.: 1. I advise only regarding Wall Street securities. 2. I know nothing about the company to which you refer except what has been printed.

J. F. S., Cincinnati, Ohio: I would first ascertain if the security offered by the president in return for the payment of the assessment was satisfactory. I have always regarded the company as a very speculative proposition and not as an investment.

W. S., Denver, Col.: A number of free booklets are issued by various brokers with suggestions to investors and speculators. Some of these are of considerable size and have a good deal of general instruction and information. If you will write Ralph A. Belknap, member of the New York Consolidated Exchange, 66 Wall Street, New York, and ask for his "Story of Wall Street," and inclose six cents in postage, mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY, you will receive a very interesting volume.

Trustee, St. Louis, Mo.: It would be better to put your money in a first mortgage guaranteed bond if safety is the first consideration. An attractive offer of a first mortgage bond guaranteed principal and interest by the U. S. Steel Corporation is being made by Alfred Mestre & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York. If you will write to the firm for their "Special Circular No. 30," it will give you all the information about this bond, and it is worth reading.

A., Shippensburg, Pa.: I certainly would not sell it at a sacrifice in view of the fact that during the past year 3 per cent. on the stock has been earned. I believe that the market generally has been put up to such figures that the chances favor a decline rather than an advance, excepting in a few instances where, for special reasons, strength is manifested. It would be wiser to buy the low-priced dividend payers that carry their interest charges and in the long run will probably show a profit.

L., Chicago: 1. The railroad pref. stocks are now yielding between 4 and 5 percent. Southern Pacific pays 7 per cent., and around 123 yielded over 5½ per cent., but it is redeemable at 115 before 1910, or exchangeable for common stock. 2. With \$600 you could buy about five shares of the pref., yielding you \$35 a year in dividends. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, are members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, and make a specialty of fractional lots. 3. Some of the railroads are disposing of their holdings in other companies, but whether the New Haven has sold its Ontario and Western I cannot state. If it has, the dividends might be jeopardized.

Pacific Mail: 1. With a reduction in its capital the Crex Carpet, it is claimed, will be able to maintain dividends. It will not do this, however, unless business conditions continue to show an improvement. 2. Pacific Mail will be more greatly advantaged by the passage of a ship-subsidy bill than by any other reason, and I understand that such a bill will be urgently pressed on Congress. It has the support of President Roosevelt and ought to have that of the next administration. As majority control is held by the Southern Pacific, it is not impossible that the latter may favor higher prices and the payment of dividends at the earliest date. For this reason speculative purchasers have been holding it patiently.

C., Elmira, New York: 1. A number of industrials besides American Chicle pay over 8 per cent., but most of them are not listed on the Stock Exchange. 2. Small lots are traded in margin more generally on the Consolidated than on the New York Stock Exchange. Some Consolidated Stock Exchange houses do a very large business, and rank with the best. 3. Real-estate mortgages are a great safety net for New York City security. The Monaton Realty Investing Corporation, which signs 6 per cent. contracts to its customers, deals in New York City properties. If you will write to "Department M, Monaton Realty Co., Times Building, New York City," you will receive a real-estate booklet containing general information.

C., Nashville, Tenn.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Bethlehem Steel. Carnegie's high compliment to Schwab leads many to believe that the latter is having the great ironmaster's backing with an ultimate purpose of either fighting the steel trust or compelling the latter to buy out its rival at a handsome figure. 2. Tax bonds and first mortgage securities can be had in small as well as large denominations. You can make an investment of \$100 as easily as you can make an investment of \$5,000. Some of these bonds pay from 5½ to 6 per cent. If you will write to the William R. Compton Company, 237 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., and mention Jasper, a complete description of a number of attractive bonds will be sent you.

"Money-maker," Milwaukee: The only industrial that I know of that stands well and that will pay you between 9 and 10 per cent. on your investment is American Chicle common. A few shares of this have recently been sold around 190, and as it has been paying 18 per cent. per annum, this means between 9 and 10 per cent. interest paid on the purchase price. A number of other industrials of pretty good quality, but not much talked about, pay higher rates of interest than stocks so generally traded in on Wall Street. E. and C. Randolph, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 111 Broadway, New York, get out a "special list" of offerings of industrial stocks paying generous dividends and a copy of their latest list will be sent you without charge if you will write to the firm for it and mention Jasper.

L., Louisville, Ky.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Smelters just because of the report of the organization of an opposition company, for opposition will not be immediately felt, and a combination rather than competition will be sure to follow. I do not regard Smelters with much favor because of its speculative tendencies, but there is no reason to sell at a sacrifice. 2. Brokers differ in their opinion as to the market outlook, but a bullish feeling still prevails in most offices. 3. If you will read the "Weekly Financial Review," issued by J. S. Bache & Co.,

bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 42 Broadway, New York, you will get the points you desire to cover. Copy will be sent you, without charge, if you will mention Jasper.

Vic., Portland, Me.: 1. It is idle to pay attention to the fresh batches of rumors regarding U. P., S. P., and other railroads that are constantly being circulated mostly by irresponsible parties. U. P. and S. P. are both selling at pretty good figures, especially in view of the fact that they are about to have sharper competition from new transcontinental lines. 2. You will find American Ice Securities referred to in Moody's Manual for 1908 and the Manual of Statistics and Stock Exchange Hand Book. There is but one class of stocks, and no pref. 3. The books referred to will give you information concerning the other corporations.

E., Burlington, Iowa: 1. U. S. Rubber, it is said, will shortly offer about \$15,000,000 bonds for sale, a large part of which will be used to take up the notes placed during the panic. The company is meeting increasing competition, and the price at which the pref. sells shows that it is not regarded as a safe investment. 2. You would do better, if you are simply seeking an investment, if you would put your surplus in good bonds. Some of these have not been advanced as rapidly as stocks, but should sell higher. A bond circular, with income values both of bonds and of stocks is published weekly by Farson, Son & Co., bankers, 34 Pine Street, New York, and it would be well if you would look it over carefully before making your investment. If you will write to the firm the bond circular will be sent you without charge, if you will mention Jasper. 3. The low price of Atchison pref. during 1908 was \$3½.

Cautious, Providence, R. I.: 1. A person with so little money as you have could hardly venture into Wall Street. You can do much better and be absolutely safe if you will set aside from your earnings \$10 a month, or as much more as you can spare, and send it to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, to apply on the purchase of one of their first-mortgage certificates. You will receive 4½ per cent. on your money from the time of its deposit, and in a short time you will have paid for a certificate which will be as good as gold and will bring you in your regular interest of 4½ per cent. I know of no better way to learn how to save, and do it safely, than this. The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. ranks with our best banks, and nothing could be safer. The company has prepared a very interesting little booklet, called "The Safe Way To Save," and a copy will be sent you promptly if you will write to it and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY. 2. I advise you to leave the mining stocks alone. They are altogether too speculative.

A., Altoona, Pa.: 1. The official statement by the Standard Oil Company that it is not related to or financing the Corn Products or the proposed opposition smelter, ought to answer your question. One of the cheapest schemes of Wall Street promoters is to announce that the Standard Oil has some connection with properties which are seeking a market; for the crowd is usually willing to follow where the Standard Oil leads. The formal announcement that the Standard Co. is not engaged in anything but its own business ought to settle such rumors in future. 2. One of the Vanderbilt stocks that formerly sold at par and paid 4 per cent. dividends while earning nearly twice as much is C. C. and St. L. I believe that some day this will resume its dividends and go back to its old price. It has recently been selling at a little above 60. Stocks of this kind will bear watching. 3. One of the oldest houses on Wall Street is S. L. Blood & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, at 66 Broadway, New York. They invite correspondence from any of my readers.

D., Mobile, Ala.: 1. The fact that the C. B. and Q. has purchased control of the Colorado and Southern led to a revival of the reports that the St. Paul might get the M. K. and T., and the Lackawanna and Wabash. Every time anything of interest happens on Wall Street, it is used as the basis for reports of a number of things that never happen. The purpose is simply to stimulate stock speculation. It is the general impression that an effort is being made to get control of the Wabash away from the G. & T. A line of such strategic importance could be used with good effect if it should fall into the control of a speculative crowd, like that which took over the Rock Island a few years ago. 2. The best way to open an account with a broker is by sending him a New York draft, placing it on deposit with him until you are ready to operate in the market. Interest will be paid on the deposit; or, if you do not send cash, you can forward good securities on which the broker will make a loan to you. Schmidt & Gallatin, 111 Broadway, New York, are prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange, and buy and sell on commission, allowing interest on deposits and making loans on collateral securities. This firm stands very high.

Vindex: Thank you very much for your kind words of congratulation. It is a satisfaction to know that my readers have confidence in my sincerity. 1. The advance in the low-price securities, and especially those that have been dividend payers (like Missouri Pacific), is the natural sequence of the business depression and the recovery therefrom. If the proposition of President Roosevelt to permit the railroads to pool their earnings, under the supervision of the Federal authorities, should be carried out, it is easy to see that the Alton, M. K. and T., Clover Leaf, Wisconsin Central, Wabash and roads of that character would all be in condition to promise better returns to their holders. Manipulation undoubtedly has had something to do with the advance in these properties, but they have values which are increasing with the growth of the country. 2. I see nothing like an investment in American Car and Foundry common. The business is competitive and railroads are more and more inclined to do their own work. 3. The C. and O. new 5s around par are not unattractive, but they are not gilt edged. 4. I am inclined to believe that the rise in B. R. T. stock is being engineered, in part at least, to make the convertible 4s more attractive. As far as the elaborate and intricate financial reports of the B. R. T. can be unraveled, they do not show that it is earning dividends, though this does not mean that they may not be declared, for experience has shown that dividends depend, sometimes, on the way the books are kept. I think better of the Interborough Met. 4½s as matters now stand.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1908. JASPER.



On the trail— Grand Canyon of Arizona

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is the most stupendous, most awful, most mysterious, most beautiful, most gigantic, most alluring scene in all the world—and yet a child may enjoy it.

Imagine a gash in the earth's crust, six thousand feet deep, eleven times as wide, with a river like the Mississippi at the bottom, the space from rim to rim partly filled by high peaks, eroded in fantastic shapes—all colored like a rainbow.

And on the rim a dense pine forest, the air pure and bracing.

And in the Coconino forest, near the gorge's brink, a quarter-of-a-million dollar hotel, as "comfy" as a country club.

You can get there in about two days from Chicago, three days from New York and one day from Los Angeles, on the luxurious

California Limited

en route to or from winterless California on the Santa Fe. This train carries a Pullman for the Canyon, and has new equipment this season.

Won't you write to me to-day for our two illustrated Canyon booklets—"Titan of Chasms" and "El Tovar?" They give full details. You will be surprised to learn how easily the journey can be made and for how little expense.

W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System,
1118 L. Railway Exchange,
Chicago.



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If you wish a copy of
The Latest Reference Work
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The largest and most comprehensive
publication of the kind ever issued
by any company.

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You can only detect the difference through
the sense of touch.)

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Modern Home Libraries
And ways of

properly arranging books that come in
pocket size editions, as well as those
that are inconveniently heavy and cumbersome
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For information on graded sizes of
our book-case sections.
Also catalogue containing twenty-five
model library interiors.

(Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" book-cases can be obtained
in 12 different finishes of oak and mahogany
and in three distinct styles.)

Where not represented, we ship on approval, freight paid. Prices uniform everywhere.

The Globe-Wernicke Co., CINCINNATI.

BRANCH STORES New York, 390-392 Broadway. Chicago, 224-228 Wabash Ave. Boston, 91-93 Federal St.



A TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

LONG LINE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLY WAGONS EN ROUTE IN 1858 ACROSS THE WESTERN PRAIRIES FOR UTAH.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of January 8th, 1859, and copyrighted.